Newport Mercury.

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HOPE

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Republican Conference.

A largely attended and enthusiastic conference meeting between Republicans proper and Prohibitionists was held at Odd Fellows' Hall at noon yesterday for the purpose of uniting upon candidates for State Senator and three Representatives in which there was no election on Wednesday. Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield presided, and opened the meeting with a strong plea for unity which was applauded to the echo. Mr. Francis Stanhope was the Secretary of the meeting. The Prohibitionists, as a party, declined to sit with the Republicans, and occupied the ante-room where they were waited upon by a committee. Mr. Sanborn being unable to attend, his name was withdrawn from any candidature by Col. Harris with the assurance that he, Mr. Sanborn, would heartily endorse and support any and all nominations.

The candidates were then nominated as follows: For Senator, Thomas Coggeshall; for Representatives, 1 William C. Townsend, 3 William P. Sheffield, Jr., 4 William B. Franklin. The meeting adjourned with the understanding that each person present stood pledged to do all he could for the support of the ticket.

Unity Club.

Last Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., Mr. Richard Bliss, the librarian of the Redwood Library, a gentleman who is well known for his bibliographical work as well as for his general acquaintance with English literature, delivered a lecture before the Unity Club on "Robert Browning." Mr. Bliss considered Browning the leading poet of the age in philosophic thought, dramatic power, and in the faculty of condensing into pithy and suggestive lives the deepest truths. But he admitted that he was not likely to become a popular poet in the ordinary acceptance of the term, because of his profundity in conception and his carelessness of outward form and melody, a habit of style which frequently gave his poetry a rugged exterior and an unmusical cadence. The lecture was an excellent study of Browning, critical and thoughtful. At its close a unanimous vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer.

Funeral of Miss Catharine Wolfe.

The funeral of Catharine Lorillard Wolfe took place Thursday from Grace Church in New York. In accordance with the wish of the deceased, the arrangements were of the simplest kind. Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., the pastor, read a short prayer at the residence, No. 13 Madison avenue, after which the cortége moved to the church. At the door it was met by Bishop Henry C. Potter. The casket was carried by the assistant rector of Grace church parish. Following came the relatives of the deceased, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. John Wolfe, the Misses Hoffman. The church was crowded with friends of the deceased. Among them were Roscoe Conkling, Judge Charles P. Daly, Mrs. Hicks-Lord, Judge Blatchford, Judge Henry Hilton, Rev. Dr. Donald, Rev. Morgan Dix, Colonel A. Hilton, Dr. W. A. Hammond, August Belmont. Bishop Potter officiated, assisted by Dr. Huntington and Dr. Nevins. The interment was at Greenwood.

Educational Scientific Lectures.

This evening, Saturday the 9th, the second lecture of a series on Cryptogamic Botany, will be delivered at Barney Street Hall before the Natural History Society and their friends. The lecturer is Professor Dale, whose geological course has been so successful, as to induce this second series of educational lectures. The special subject for the evening is "Fungi, Lichens and Algæ." Diagrams and microscopes are used in the illustration and explanation by the lecturer.

Mr. Charles Bickerton has gone to England.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Festival Services at the Churches.

To-morrow will be Easter Sunday and services commemorative to the resurrection of our Saviour will be held throughout the land. In Newport the festival will be observed much as usual, all the churches making their services appropriate to the day. The Episcopalians and Catholics, with whom the occasion has special significance will have their sacred edifices bedecked with flowers and otherwise beautified, and elaborate musical programmes are arranged for the regular Easter services.

The following are the services of some of the leading churches:

St. George's Chapel.

7 A. M. Low Celebration Holy Communion.

11 A. M. MATINS.

Processional Hymn "Hail the Sign!"
Easter Emblem "Christ our Passover" Chappel
Special Psalms 2, 57, 111
Gloria Patri
To Deum Busberck
Jubilate Deo Steggall
Credo Plain

HOLY COMMUNION.

Introit "He is Risen" Geddes
Kyrie Eleison Stainer
Gloria Tibi Stainer

SERMON.

Offertory "I Know that my Redeemer" Messiah
Offertorium Humphries in G
Hymn "Jesus Lives" S. Albinus No. 104

HIGH CELEBRATION.

Sursum Corda Stainer
Sanctus Stainer
Agnus Dei Gounod
Gloria in Excelsis Old Chant 407

BENEDICTION.

Recessional Hymn "On Our Way" Hermus No. 565

7.30 P. M. EVENSONG.

Processional Hymn "Hail the Sign"
Special Psalms 113, 114, 118
Chants 237, 236
Cantate Domino Buronett
Benedic Anima Mea Parke
Anthem "He is Risen" Geddes

SERMON.

Offertory "I Know that my Redeemer" Messiah
Offertorum Redhead last vs. No. 392
Gloria in Excelsis Deo Mozart 12th

BENEDICTION.

Recessional Hymn "On Our Way Rejoicing" Hermus No. 565

SOLOISTS.

Miss Wetherell, Mrs. DeBlois, Sopranos.
Miss Albro, Miss Groffe, Contraltos.
Mr. Holland, Tenor.
Mr. Slocum, Bass.
Organist—Mr. T. A. Spencer.
Musical Director—Mr. F. A. Daniels.

The whole of the male portion of the choir will appear for the first time in surplices.

Emmanuel Church.

11 A. M. MATINS.

Anthem "He is Risen" Geddes
Easter Emblem "Christ Our Passover"
Gloria Patri
Te Deum Hopkins
Jubilate Deo Goss
Hymn 109
Hymn 108
Offertorium "All Things Come of Thee"

HOLY COMMUNION.

3 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

Processional Hymn "Hail the Cross"
Carol "Shine O Sun"
Carol "The World Itself Keeps Easter Day"
Recessional Hymn "Hark, Hark My Soul"

Trinity Church.

MORNING 11 A. M.

Hymn 103.
Christ our Passover Chappel
Te Deum Hopkins
Jubilate Gerrish

COMMUNION OFFICE.

Introit "The Lord is My Strength" Novello
Kyrie Cramer
Gloria Tibi Cramer
Anthem "This is the Day" Cooke
Sanctus Cramer
Hymn 100
Gloria in Excelsis Cramer
Nunc Dimittis J. W. Andrews

CHILDREN'S SERVICE 3.30 P. M.

EVENING SERVICE 7.30 P. M.

Cantate
Benedic

St. Mary's Church.

HIGH MASS 10.30 A. M.

Prelude Batiste
Missa pro pace La Hache
Offertory "Resurrection" Dr. T. A. Kenellck
Sortie(Gung'l

VESPERS AT 7.30 P. M.

Genarall and Est. Vespers
Regina Cœli Werner
O Salutaris Male Quartette
Tantum Ergo Rossi

Principal solo parts taken by Mrs. F. A. Fredericks, Mrs. P. Malone, Mrs. M. Arden, Messrs. John Leddy and C. Sullivan, all under the direction of Mr. F. A. Fredericks, Organist.

Touro Chapel.

Easter sermon by the pastor at 10:30 A. M.; Easter exercises for the children of the Sunday-school at 3 P. M.; sermon at 7:30 P. M.; Easter Monday night love feast at 8 P. M. Tuesday, 12th, election of trustees of the church.

First M. E. Church.

At the first M. E. church, on Sunday, the day will be observed by an Easter sermon for adults at 10:30 A. M. and at 3 P. M. an Easter sermon for children, also a special Sunday School concert at 7:30 P. M. observed by Methodists generally.

Ex-Postmaster Coggeshall of this city was called to New Bedford yesterday by the serious illness of his uncle, ex-Postmaster Thos. Coggeshall of that city. Mr. Alfred Wilson, whose services as assistant postmaster of New Bedford cease to-night, is also in very poor health.

Burnside Council of Good Fellows increased its membership one hundred at its Thursday evening's meeting. This council which organized only three weeks ago, already has a membership of 175 with 25 applications in the hands of the medical examiner.

The closing meeting of the Half-Hour Club for the season will be held Thursday evening. The programme will include a short paper on Alaska by Miss Emma Shaw, brief speeches, interesting music, refreshments, etc.

Col. Elliot, U. S. engineer corps, left town Thursday, for a year's absence most of which time will be spent in Europe.

Mr. R. H. Tilley has been confined to his home during the week by illness.

Mrs. James M. Drake of New York, is at her cottage on Red Cross avenue.

Election in Newport.

The election in this city was conducted with considerable energy by our Democratic and Equal Rights citizen. They had a large force of "workers" in every ward and a large volunteer contingent scurrying the town. Gov. Wetmore received a majority of 303 and Lieut. Gov. Darling 202. The majority for the veteran Secretary of State, Addeman, has 320. On the Assembly ticket the vote was very close only two out of the six being elected, Messrs. Van Horne and Carr. These two were on the Republican and Prohibition tickets.

The total vote polled was 2304 which is by far the largest vote ever cast in this city, and shows that the number of voters is rapidly increasing. The second trial for Senator and three Representatives takes place to-day. The following is the official result in the various wards:

THE VOTE IN THE CITY.

Governor.

WARDS	1	2	3	4	5	Total
G. P. Wetmore	425	309	201	183	91	1299
John W. Davis	160	223	88	221	248	940
Thos. H. Peabody	12	16	13	7	1	49
						2304

Total vote for Governor
Majority for Wetmore, 303.

Lieutenant Governor.

L. B. Darling	420	292	272	208	134	1296
Sam'l R. Honey	168	230	169	222	257	975
A. M. Kimber	13	10	14	7	2	52
						2323

Total vote for Lieutenant Governor
Majority for Darling, 209.

Secretary of State.

J. M. Addeman	418	304	286	185	137	1330
E. D. McGuinness	168	225	89	223	251	959
Fred'k A. Warner	12	15	14	7	0	48
Scattering	0	0	0	0	3	3
						2340

Total for Secretary of State
Majority for Addeman, 320.

Attorney General.

Edwin Metcalf	394	271	271	180	125	1241
Ziba O. Slocum	200	273	107	231	267	1078
Scattering	0	0	5	0	2	7
						2326

Total for Attorney General
Majority for Metcalf, 156.

General Treasurer.

Samuel Clark	418	391	286	184	138	1320
John G. Perry	183	247	105	231	255	1021
Scattering	0	0	0	1	0	1
						2348

Total vote for General Treasurer
Majority for Clark, 304.

FOR SENATOR.

WARDS	1	2	3	4	5	Total
J. P. Sanborn	247	232	219	133	103	1034
W. J. Underwood	186	214	91	249	328	1100
W. B. Franklin	50	53	66	25	5	199
Scattering		1		2		3
Total						2337

No election.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE.

W. C. Townsend	390	262	202	149	107	1167
J. H. Crosby Jr.	174	240	96	213	328	1082
H. D. Scott	22	31	40	19	2	117
Scat.		1				1
Total						2367

No election.

SECOND REPRESENTATIVE.

M. Van Horne	408	284	273	161	111	1210
J. S. Hazard	175	248	103	242	328	1096
Seat.	1	1	4	2		8
Total						2344
Majority for Van Horne						136

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE.

Wm. B. Sheffield Jr.	295	263	256	146	108	1168
A. L. Burdick	173	241	103	244	327	1088
J. C. Brown	16	31	19	19	2	87
Seat.				2		2
Total						2345

No election.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE.

W. J. Swinburne	365	252	245	139	107	1108
D. E. Young	166	253	109	251	327	1136
H. G. Harris	18	31	19	19	22	89
Seat.	1	2	1			4
Total						2337

No election.

FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE.

T. T. Carr	423	291	280	153	120	1270
G. P. Downing	162	232	86	219	217	1046
Seat.	2	2	3	3		10
Total						2326
Majority for Carr						214

Woman Suffrage Amendment.

ARTICLE VII.

Women shall have the right to vote in the election of all civil officers and on all questions in all legal town, district or ward meetings, subject to the same qualifications, limitations and conditions as men.

Approve	135	116	87	59	93	490
Reject	311	340	220	273	238	1382
Total Vote						1872

Majority against the amendment, 892.

Engine House Proposition.

Shall the City Council be authorized to build a brick fire engine house and ward room in the Fourth ward, in place of and on the site of the present No. 8 engine house in Prospect Hill street, at an expense not to exceed five thousand dollars?

Yes	167	159	136	186	193	841
No	32	56	56	18	23	185
Total vote						1026

Majority for the engine house 656.

Wardens and Clerks.

First ward—Warden, Andrew Allen; clerk, Francis Stanhope.
Second ward—Warden, no election; clerk, B. C. Brown.
Third ward—Warden, John H. Tilley; clerk, John J. Peckham.
Fourth ward—Warden, Charles L. Stanhope; clerk, James H. Clarke.
Fifth ward—Warden, E. E. Taylor; clerk, Daniel E. Doherty.
There was no opposition to the old wardens and clerks, except in the Second ward.

A very pleasant wedding was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents Tuesday, the high contracting parties being Mr. Chas. G. Polleys, of Fall River, and Miss Katie G., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred N. Barlow. Rev. M. W. Covell of the Second Baptist church, this city, assisted by Rev. Merritt of Fall River, performed the ceremony.

Court Pride, A. O. F., received a fraternal visit from Court Wanton Tuesday evening and after the installation exercises the Forestic circle was formed and a pleasant social time enjoyed.

The United States training ships Saratoga, Jamestown and Portsmouth sailed from St. Thomas, W. I., on Sunday last for Newport, and are expected to reach here early in May.

Steamers Pilgrim and Bristol now ply between here and New York on the Old Colony Fall River line. These elegant steamers were never in better condition than at present.

Mrs. Gen. G. K. Warren is spending the month in New York.

CITY COUNCIL.

April Meeting.—Routine Business.—Short Session.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council for April was held Tuesday evening; present Aldermen Horton, Peckham, Hamilton, Newton, Greene and Weaver and Councilmen Pike, E. G. Young, Marsh, Lawton, E. J. Barker, Myers, Crosby, Nathan Barker, Waters, Austin, D. E. Young, Boyle, O'Neill and Lynch. The report of the Finance committee was read and received and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

Watch and Police	$2,381 58
City Asylum	678 23
Public Schools	4,321 61
Fire Department	2,628 07
Paupers and Vagrants	182 44
Streets and Highways	3,041 12
Sewers	16 50
Main Sewer Outlet	1,057 03
Improvements of Easton's Beach	657 10
Books, Stationery and Printing	358 18
Ward Meetings	50 13
Salaries	2,958 40
Removal of House Offal	264 10
Improvement Fund for Fountains	7 85
Burial Grounds	50 00
Dog Fund	8 00
Coggeshall Burial Ground Fund	3 00
Judah Touro Ministerial Fund	10 00
Jewish Synagogue Fund	1 50
Incidentals	191 49
Lighting Streets	2,491 70
Fifth Ward Schoolhouse	1,089 50
Kane Poor Fund	3 29
	$22,314 07

A communication, concerning stone bridge, was received from His Honor the Mayor and the payment of $750, Newport's share of the expense of repairs, was authorized. An Executive communication was also received concerning the main sewer outlet at Goat Island, and a resolution, accepting the Secretary of War's conditions under which the work may be done, was passed.

On recommendation of the committee on Streets and Highways the fountain on West Broadway, near Collins street, was ordered removed about twenty-five feet to the southward; a cross-walk was ordered laid on Broadway at the junction of Everett street, at an expense not to exceed $60, and Cranston avenue was ordered graded, curbed and macadamized at an estimated cost of $4600.

The report of the Committee on Improvements to Easton's Beach, recommending the continuation of the city's portion of the improvements at a cost not to exceed the appropriation of $3000, was received. Street Commissioner Lawton's report for March was also received.

On recommendation of the committee on Fire Department, a fire hydrant was ordered placed on Friendship street.

The quarterly report of Chief Engineer Tilley, showing 3 alarms of fire with damages at $1954.75 and insurance $5,700, was read and received.

On recommendation of the special committee on Mrs. Melville's petition, a resolution was passed authorizing the payment of $35 for the burial expenses of David Melville, a veteran sailor of the War of the Rebellion.

On recommendation of the Highway committee a resolution was passed appropriating $872.10 for the payment of horses for the highway department.

The first quarterly reports of City Treasurer, City Engineer, Inspector of Nuisances, and Overseers of the Poor, were read and received, and that of the treasurer was referred to the Finance commitee.

The petitions of J. J. Carry and others, that Everett place be accepted as a public highway when a deed of the same shall be legally drawn; of Tenant Pike and others, for cross-walks on certain streets, and of the residents of Gould street, that that thoroughfare be graded, curbed and macademized, were received and referred to the committee on streets and Highways.

The petition of A. Stewart & Son and others, praying for an amendment to the ordinance regulating the numbering and lightning of public carriages, was referred to the committee on Ordinances.

In joint convention Amon Parmenter was elected Bird Constable. D. M. Wilcox, Dog Constable, and A. A. Tilley Appraiser of Damage done by dogs.

In the Board of Aldermen numerous eating house and tavern licenses were granted and resolutions were passed fixing the license fee for billiard and pool tables at $25. Applications from Bernard McGowan, Matthew Schoentzeler, George Beakhurst and C. C. Bryant, for eating house licenses, were refused.

A Unanimous Call.

Rev. Edward P. Tuller, pastor of the Branch avenue Baptist church, Providence, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church in this city, made vacant by the recent resignation of Rev. F. W. Ryder. The meeting voting the call was held Wednesday evening and was largely attended. Rev. R. O. Sherwood of North Abington, Mass., will occupy the pulpit of this church tomorrow.

Mr. Pardon S. Kaull has bought the meat and provision business of the late Mr. W. S. Bryer, which he will continue as the Eagle Market, at the junction of Spring and Touro streets. Mr. Kaull is a young man and merits a share of public patronage in his new enterprise.

Capt. J. W. Downing, of New York, has been in town this week.

Newport in 1775.

(Continued.)

Newport Mercury of August 7, 1775.

New York, July 31, 1775.—The ship Monimia, Capt. Morrison, arrived here from Glasgow, on Thursday last, with 230 passengers; and the same day arrived here from the same place, the brig Neptune, Capt. Morrison, with 87 passengers. Many of them were deprived of their arms after they embarked, by order of government.

We hear from Morris county, in New Jersey, that a woman there, who has been married only 17 years, has borne to her husband 18 sons and two daughters, and is now to appearance in the very bloom of life.

Norfolk, Virginia, July 12, 1775. On Monday arrived in the road the Mercury man-of-war, of 24 guns, full of men, but we know not for what purpose.

We just now hear of the arrival of the Boston man-of-war in the road, and that the Magdalen armed schooner had put back in distress; so that we have now 4 men-of-war and an armed schooner for our "protection and defence!" In consequence of which it is said 2000 men are to be raised and stationed at Williamsburgh and York.

Wilmington, North Carolina, June 26, 1775. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in North Carolina, dated March 29, 1775. "The gloomy aspect of your country, and America in general, mentioned in your last, is truly alarming. I feel for Mr. ——, and wish he would make this his retreat. Let me advise you to leave your uncertain situation, and bring your family over. If you object to this, pray sell your slave estate at any rate. This early hint will give you an opportunity of doing this to advantage. Last week a friend wished me joy on having the good fortune to sell my slaves and American estate, for, says he, "I was lately whispered by the minister, that all the slaves on the continent would be seized as forfeited by the provinces, and sold in the French and Spanish islands, the profits arising to reimburse the great expense of ships, troops, &c., sent to America." This will tend to the great disappointment of our West India planters, who will expect to stock the sugar works from the continent. Your lands must be cultivated by the poor, as in these Kingdoms.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1775. The following story is related by an eye witness. When the Rifle-men were raising in this province, an old gentleman, of the name of Silverthrop, brought his two sons to the Lieutenant of a company; and after telling that he himself was too old for the service, "here, said he, I present you my two only sons, and assure you, in their hearing, I would rather they were buried in the trenches before Boston, than they should dishonour their country, or the company to which they belong." So saying, the venerable old man dropped a tear, and instantly left them to Heaven and their own virtue.

Worcester, June 19, 1775. Last Saturday nine prisoners, belonging to the Admirals ship lying in Boston harbor, who were taken at Machias, were brought to this town and committed to jail.

New London, July 28, 1775. Last Wednesday Major Skeene and sons were transported from Middletown to the West Division in Hartford, where they are to be kept till further orders.

Yesterday some people were sent from the men-of-war in this harbor, who spiked up three cannon which for some years have lain on the western point of this harbor.

Newport, August 7, 1775. On the evening of Saturday the 29th of July, leave was given for a number rifle-men, in the American camp, to reconnoitre the enemy's entrenchment at the foot of Bunker-Hill; as the rifle-men lay concealed, a part of the enemy coming out to relieve their guards, they stumbled over them, when a fire ensued, and the rifle-men killed 4 and brought off 2 prisoners, with the loss of one man only. The next day (Sunday) about 11 o'clock, A. M. the enemy were discovered making an entrenchment between the place where the Sun-tavern stood, and Penny-ferry, near the regulars advanced post, on Charlestown side, of which notice was despatched to General Greene on Prospect-Hill, who immediately got under arms with all his men, and sent notice to the Generals Washington and Lee, who sent orders for General Greene's men to return to their tents, and leave was given for the rifle-men to go down and try if they could make an advantageous attack on them, which they did; but just as they came near enough to attack, the Generals came down themselves, and ordered them to retire and not make the attack. At one o'clock on Sunday morning a number of the enemy stole out by the way of Chelsea river and came down across the hills to the place where the provincial picket guards were, and fired on them at the distance of 6 rods, but neither killed nor wounded a man, and immediately ran off; at the same time 400 of the enemy, near Roxbury, passed by the marshes between Roxbury and Cambridge, and came round upon the provincial advanced guards near the George-Tavern at Boston-Neck, and fired upon them, which compelled them to retire to the picket guard with only one man wounded, and one deserted from the enemy; upon the junction of the advanced and picket guards they returned the fire, upon which the enemy immediately set fire to a barn, which communicated to the George-tavern, and ran off: Upon which a very heavy cannonading began from the enemy's lines at Boston-neck, from 2 floating batteries up Cambridge-river, a ship in Charlestown ferry-way, and 2 floating batteries in Chelsea-river, which continued from 1 o'clock till after day-light, when the firing ceased at Cambridge-river, and at the lines on Boston-neck, and the ship in the Charlestown ferry-way; but continued in Chelsea-river till 1 o'clock P. M.

The next day, notwithstanding all this cannonading, a few Americans went down to the enemy's advanced guard, killed 7 men, brought off their firelocks, ammunition, hats, &c. Among the firelocks was a very handsome officer's fuzee, from which it was judged that the officer of the post was killed. On Monday morning at 8 o'clock, the enemy from Bunker Hill began a very heavy cannonading; continued till 1 o'clock, but did no other damage than killing 2 men, which was owing to their being too forward in catching the enemy's balls. On Sunday the 30th, afternoon, 270 Americans from Roxbury went in whale-boats, down to the light-house, to burn a house that was left standing there, and also to destroy the repairs that Gage's men had been making on the light-house. When they arrived there, they found 29 marines, under the command of a Lieutenant, 10 carpenters and 9 Marshfield Tories, with whom a skirmish ensued, when the Americans killed the Lieutenant, and 3 marines, wounded 4 Tories badly, and brought off the rest of the marines, carpenters and Tories, prisoners (excepting 4 who took a small boat and got away) and burned 2 small schooners. The prisoners were carried to the camp last Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M., and after examination, sent off to head-quarters at Cambridge, &c.

Last Thursday morning the ships Rose and Swan sailed from this harbor, and carried with them a brig, belonging to Mr. William Tweedy, of this town, loaded with molasses, a sloop belonging to Connecticut, loaded with molasses, and a sloop freighted with sugar and molasses for New York; these vessels, we hear, were sent to Boston; a brig and a sloop belonging to Messrs. Charles Wickham, Robert Stoddard and Benjamin Hicks, of this town, with similar cargoes, were left behind, and released. The above vessels all arrived here, from the West Indies, within about a week before. (*Impartiality.*)

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 24, 1775. "The Congress talk of rising in 8 or 10 days; they are raising rifle-men for the camp, 1000 of which are marched; a company of horse will be also sent, or rather 150.

A gentleman from the American camp says—Last Wednesday, some rifle-men, on Charlestown side, shot an officer of note in the ministerial service, supposed to be Major Small or Bruce, and killed 3 men on board a ship in Charlestown ferry, at the distance of full half a mile; that General Gage had lately sent 2 armed schooners to Machias, or to some place near it, with cash to buy live stock, and gave orders to take the stock by force if the inhabitants would not sell it, which they did refuse, when the schooner's people attempted to take off the stock; upon which the inhabitants rose, made all the men prisoners, seized on the schooners and cash, and shared about £5 sterling a man.

A gentleman from Cambridge informs, that advice has been received there, by several regular soldiers who have deserted, that it had been determined to attack the lines of the American army on Sunday the 23d ult., but that not more than one quarter of the troops destined for the attack could be prevailed on to come out, the others declaring they would much rather die within their own lines than turn out to be slaughtered; and that Gage had been, in consequence, obliged to lay aside the project.—Some movements made at Bunker-Hill, and the landing of a number of troops at Charlestown, on that day corroborate this intelligence.

Yesterday se'nnight, died and the next day were interred the remains of Mrs. —— Dawley, of this town; this lady was so frightened on the night of the 18th of July, when the men of war threatened to fire on the town, that she went into strong convulsions, and continued in violent fits, and very delirious, till she died.

Last Monday as two gentlemen from Philadelphia, with 5 others, were going from this town to Providence, in a two mast boat, they were fired upon by the Rose-man-of-war and several barges, near Prudence; they ran the boat ashore and endeavored to make their escape, but the people in the barges landed and took 5 of them, among whom were the Philadelphia gentlemen, who had a number of letters from different persons at the westward which letters Capt. Wallace of the Rose, got into his possession, and gave out that they contained some mighty secrets relative to the designs of the Congress: The gentlemen and the letters, we hear, have been sent to Boston.

We hear the Rose, Swan, King-fisher, a large schooner, and a tender, were at the east end of Long Island on Saturday and yesterday, taking off live stock to send to Boston.

Capt. John Worth, arrived at Nantucket, a short time past, in lat. 24.40 long. 71.8., spoke the sloop King George Capt. Thomas Roach, from New Orleans, bound to the coast, (Africa) out 31 days.

Last Thursday, departed this life, after a tedious and lingering indisposition, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Caswell, consort of Mr. John Caswell, of this town; her remains were interred yesterday.

JAMES C. SWAN.

(To be continued.)

Lieut. Füger regimental quartermaster of the 4th Artillery has been promoted to Captain and has been ordered to join his battery at Fort Preble, Maine Col. Best, commandant at Fort Adams, gives him the following complimentary notice:

In the transfer of Captain Füger from his duties at this Post, the Regimental and Post Commander desires to record his appreciation of the able and faithful manner in which he has performed his varied duties at the Post, while under his command, duties ceaseless, extensive, requiring patience, energy and constant supervision and good judgment. He desires also to congratulate him on his promotion so long awaited, and so well deserved.

Japanese Wedding.

A "Japanese Wedding" is to be presented at Odd Fellows Hall Monday evening, the 18th inst., for the benefit of the Onward Society of the Thames street M. E. church. The entertainment has been given in all the New England and many of the Western states and has always met with marked success. The New Bedford Standard gives it the following notice:

"ALL RIGHT.—Mr. O'Hara, a native of Japan, at present residing in this city, was present last evening at the Allen Street church and witnessed a rehearsal of the Japanese wedding ceremony, and pronounces all the movements correct and according to the usages of that country."

Gardiner B. Reynolds

& CO.,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

DEALERS

—IN—

Coal and Wood.

All the best varieties for

FAMILY, STEAM AND FURNACE USE.

YARDS AND OFFICES } OPPO. POSTOFFICE AND SHERMAN'S WHARF.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Offices close each evening excepting Mondays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock P. M.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Fearing are visiting friends in New York.

Work on the Gull-Rock light has been begun.

The Newport Artillery Company, Col. Horton, was duly inspected by Adjutant General Dyer last evening.

The Southern New England Telegraph Co. bought the old Block Island cable at auction Wednesday for $200.

Judge and Mrs. Bookstaver of New York, whose summer cottage is located on Purgatory road, have been in town this week.

Prof. R. Pumpelly has rented, through A. P. Baker, his cottage on Gibbs avenue to Joseph Banigan of Providence, for the season of 1887.

Rev. M. W. Covell will officiate at the Second Baptist church to-morrow, and the services will include Easter music and a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

DeBlois, Hunter & Eldridge have rented for the Merchants Bank the Seymour estate on the westerly side of Kay street to Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer of New York.

LAST OF THE PATHFINDER.

Interesting and Eventful History of a once Famous Yacht.

Early in the present week the newspapers announced that during the heavy gale which prevailed on Friday last, the schooner Pathfinder, in attempting to make a harbor at Block Island, mistook the range of the lights at the Breakwater and went on the rocks, inside, where she became a total wreck. This vessel has quite an interesting history. The writer has known her for at least forty-five years. He remembers her as the first "gentleman's pleasure yacht," visiting our harbor. She was originally built at the Boston Navy Yard, for the U. S. Coast survey, and was of live-oak, and the best of workmanship, her bottom was coppered, and her ballast was of metal prepared exclusively for her. In this condition she was sold at auction and was purchased by the late Col. John Winthrop, who married and afterwards resided here, and for several years used her for pleasure during the summer, and at that time she attracted as much attention as do the Mayflower, Puritan, Priscilla, &c., at the present day. In course of time she was purchased by some of our Newport pilots, and was used by them in cruising outside for business. She was wrecked if we mistake not once (or twice) while engaged in this service, and her copper was stripped off and ballast sold, the sale of which realized an amount equal to and we think greater than the entire cost of the vessel with her full equipment, to her pilot owners. She was afterwards and until her final shipwreck, employed in the fishing business from Newport, Fall River, New Bedford, &c., and was well known about the waters in this vicinity. During her long career she has been badly wrecked four times, once on the "Washball," at Short Beaver Tail, in Gooseberry Island Harbor, and on Cuttyhunk and we think once in our harbor. But her being staunchly built originally, permitted her to pass through this severe odeal and to remain serviceable for at least a half century, but the last experience finished her. Peace to her bones!

(For additional locals see 4th page.)

Poetry.

Tiny Token.

The murmur of a waterfall
A mile away,
The rustle when a robin lights
Upon a stray,
The lapping of a lowland stream
On dipping boughs,
The sound of grazing from a herd
Of gentle cows,
The echo from a wooded hill
Of cuckoo's call,
The quiver through the meadow grass
At evening fall;
Too subtle are these harmonies
For pen and rule;
Such music is not understood
By any school;
But when the brain is overwrought
It hath a spell
Beyond all human skill and power
To make it well.

The memory of a kindly word
For long gone by,
The fragrance of a fading flower
Sent lovingly,
The gleaming of a sudden smile
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The tone of cheer,
The hush that means "I cannot speak,
But I have heard,"
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own word;
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry,
The givers deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy;
But when the heart is overwrought,
Oh, who can tell
The power of such tiny things
To make it well!

A Lyric of Lent.

I hear the voice of the linnet mocking the barren boughs,
The thrush is waking the woodland, the robin renews its vows,
There's a breath of green on the branches, there's a bloom on the sighing larch,
And May is kissing the morning, though the month is yet but March.

The violet down in the valley distils from the drops of rain
The odor of life, whose fragrance spreads spring time o'er the plain;
The primrose stars are gleaming from under the tangled hedge,
And tokens of golden blossoms are crowning the reed and sedge.

I hear the church bells calling the world to the house of prayer,
To the hearts that are bruised and broken their notes a blessing bear,
And over the land the o mingles with the new-born wild flowers' scent,
A feeling of sacred quiet that tells of the time of Lent.

Ah, me! but to-day I am dreaming in a village small and calm,
And I hear the villagers' voices unite in old-time psalm;
But the music dies in the distance, and I feel I am straight way hurled
Out of the peace and springtime into the wintry world.

Back to the busy places where brother 'gainst brother brawls;
Where men forget their manhood and women are Fashion's thralls;
Where God is both King and Idol, at whose shrine each knee is bent;
Where scant is the leisure for praying, and little the care for Lent.

But is there nothing, O worldlings, the cynics whose songs are sinners,
That we can learn from the season that brings its tradition of tears?
Let us turn our thoughts for a moment from the city of discontent,
And look where peaceful Nature proclaims the lesson of Lent.

Selected Tale.

THE LANGLEY BURGLARY.

The large party assembled at Langley Towers to celebrate in approved fashion the approaching first of September, were all collected one night after dinner in the drawing-room, when the conversation, hitherto rather languid, chanced to turn on a burglary that had lately taken place in the neighborhood. Everyone at once seized on the topic and proceeded to relate more or less irrelevant, but all alike ghastly, stories of famous burglaries and robberies, till suddenly Miss Cecil Clifford, a cousin of Lady Langley's, a very pretty girl and an heiress to boot, who had hitherto taken no part in the talk, looked up suddenly and said:

"I do wish you would not all discuss such horrors. How do you expect us to sleep quietly in our beds if you will insist on retailing such frightful stories, especially as those wretches who broke into Colston Park are still at large? I feel as if I should find a burglar in my room to-night, so if I should rouse the house by a false alarm don't blame me."

"I think I should die if I were to awake and find one in my room," exclaimed pretty Lady Langley, shrugging her pretty white shoulders in not wholly affected fright.

"At all events, the man would not trouble you long enough with his company if that tin case of yours, with your diamonds in it were lying on your dressing-table as usual," returned her cousin, "I know you'll be murdered through those diamonds one day."

"Do you really mean that Lady Langley keeps her jewelry on her dressing-table?" asked Captain Le Marchant, an impecunious young man, who was suspected, on very good grounds, of being *en mieux* with the pretty heiress, and who was in consequence rather out of favor with her guardians.

"To be sure she does," laughed the host, "and as Cecil says, I know we shall wake up some fine morning to find ourselves corpses because of that whim of hers."

"What's the use of having jewelry if it is always to be at the banker's?" retorted Lady Langley.

"I wish to goodness you'd be sensible, Flo," remonstrated her cousin, "and have it kept in the plate room at all events. I know that I shall do nothing but dream of your diamonds."

Lady Langley laughed gayly, and seemed to take a malicious pleasure in keeping the conversation on the same subject, despite her cousin's evident dislike of it, in which she was assisted by Capt. Le Marchant, who chaffed Miss Clifford a good deal about her nerves, until the party separated for the night.

The next morning the house was in confusion, for the diamonds were gone.

Lady Langley missed them the moment she rose, for her maid being far from well at the time, she had bidden the girl not to sit up for her, and had undressed herself, leaving her diamonds on her dressing-table, where Cecil Clifford found them when she came to her cousin's room to bid her good night as usual, and she put them in their case. Of course, every hole and corner was searched, but in vain. The police came, but were equally unsuccessful. Not a trace of either the thieves or the jewelry was to be found. The police, including the detective hastily summoned from London, were positive that the robbery had been committed by someone in the house—a conviction that did not add to the comfort of the inmates of Langley Towers. Suspicion ran riot; the household servants, one and all, belonged to well known and respectable families in the neighborhood, and had mostly been for considerable periods in the Langley's service, while the visitors' servants, it happened, seemed equally above suspicion. The only person who ventured to differ from the officials was Capt. Le Marchant, who pooh-poohed the whole thing as a simple invention of the police to screen their own incompetency.

Whether from conviction or opposition, Miss Clifford embraced the police theory, and before long her suspicion fell on a maid of one of the visitors, who she felt convinced was at least an accomplice. Unfortunately for this poor girl, Cecil Clifford confided her doubts to her cousin, who in her turn unconsciously betrayed them to the detective, so the unlucky maid was immediately placed under a surveillance that rendered her life a burden to her and ultimately cost her her situation.

Capt. Le Marchant remonstrated several times on the subject with his finance (for such she really was though the engagement was not officially acknowledged), but without effect. She somehow seemed to distrust him, as of late, from some cause or other, his usual sunny temper had quite deserted him; his tongue had acquired a bitterness new to his friends, while his handsome, merry face had grown to look worn and haggard.

Miss Clifford, though still persisting in her opinion, bore his strictures with gentle patience, laying the very evident temper he showed to the account of some money troubles that she well knew were worrying him, but at last he went too far, and ere their interview on this occasion terminated the engagement between them was summarily broken off by the lady.

Capt. Le Marchant never took any steps to bring about a reconciliation, which, on her side, Cecil Clifford was far to proud to dream of, though what the estrangement cost her only she could have told. All she knew about him was that he had exchanged into a regiment stationed in India, and beyond one other fact she heard no more of him till three or four years later the newspapers told her that he had joined the army in Egypt, and formed one of the band sent to the relief of Gordon and Khartoum. Strangely enough, the one fact that she did hear privately—namely, his having before leaving England provided for the future of the poor girl who had suffered so severely from the suspicions that were cast upon her about the lost diamonds—only seemed to render her more incensed against her erstwhile betrothed.

Six or seven years had passed since the burglary at Langleys, when one night towards the end of the season Miss Clifford (Miss Clifford still in spite of her wealth and beauty), at a large dinner, found herself introduced to "Col. Le Marchant" by her host, who, ignorant of her previous acquaintance, had been actuated by a benevolent desire "to do dear old Denis a good turn" by making him acquainted with the heiress.

The old lovers stood up for a moment face to face in silence, scrutinizing one another, the lady secretly, though not a trace of the hard work he had undergone escaped her; the gentleman openly. He was the first to speak:

"It is long since we met, Miss Clifford."

"Not since we were together at Langley," she replied, softly.

"Yes, when the diamonds were stolen. I wonder if that business will ever be cleared up?"

Just then dinner was announced, and the guests filed down in solemn procession. Although Col. Le Marchant escorted Miss Clifford, her attention was at first claimed by her other neighbors. But when the conversation had become sufficiently animated to allow of private conversation, Col. Le Marchant turned toward her and their eyes met.

"What a wretched time that was," he said, softly.

"At Langley, do you mean? Yes, indeed it was. But was it not curious how they found those diamonds?"

"Found them! you don't say so?" he exclaimed, eagerly. "When? Do tell me, please, Miss Clifford. You see I only came home a few days ago and have heard nothing."

"Oh! it is nearly a year since. Sir James was out fishing with one of the boys, when his line got entangled in the branches of an old tree which had fallen into the river at some time. In disentangling it they saw something wedged in against the trunk of the tree which, after a little trouble, they fished out. It proved to be the identical case in which Lady Langley kept her diamonds, and when it was forced open there they were safe enough, and reports which appeared later declared that the box must have lain there ever since the night of the robbery. The theory is that whoever stole it must have hidden it in the river bank, meaning to fetch it when the fuss had blown over, but that the current swept it away till the tree stopped it."

"Curious!" said Col. Le Marchant, slowly.

"Yes, is it not?" she forced herself to answer quietly, for the strange expression on her companion's face troubled her, she scarcely knew why. "I suppose there can be no doubt that it was some of the servants; though, after such a lapse of time it would be hopeless to try and bring it home to any one."

Le Marchant looked at her sharply, and was just going to speak when their host interrupted him with some questions about the Soudan, and the conversation became general till the ladies retired.

Miss Clifford had sheltered herself in the drawing-room behind a large portfolio of rare prints to think undisturbed over her unexpected meeting with her old lover, when the subject of her thoughts quietly came up and took a seat beside her.

"I cannot tell you how glad I am that those diamonds have been recovered," he said.

"So am I," she answered. "Do you know, I feel as if I were a clairvoyant or something of the sort, for ever since the robbery, whenever I have been at all unwell, my nightmare has been about those diamonds and the river. I hear the rushing of the waters quite plainly," she went on dreamily, unconsciously dropping into the old tone her companion remembered so well. "I wonder why it is."

"I suppose it is because you really hid the diamonds under the bank of Langley Waters," was the startling answer.

"I hid the diamonds! What on earth do you mean? You must be mad, Col. Le Marchant!"

"No I am not. I saw you do it," he replied quietly.

"You saw me do it! Then why to goodness did you not say so at the time?"

"Because I was mad then, Cecil, and made a horrible mistake."

"You thought I stole the diamonds?"

He was silent.

"Then that was why you were so keen about that poor little lady's maid?"

He nodded.

"You believed—oh!—and were trying to screen me all the time?"

"Forgive me, Cecil!"

"But do you mean that you actually saw me take the diamonds?" she asked in wonder. "Please tell me."

Col. Le Marchant stooped over the book of prints Miss Clifford was ostensibly examining, and answered in a low voice: "I had sat up late in the smoking-room, worrying over some money troubles, when, startled to find how late it was, I was retreating as silently as I could to my quarters. As I was passing along the bedroom passage I suddenly saw you in your dressing-gown come out of Lady Langley's carrying a tin box. Instinctively I drew back behind the curtain of the staircase window, and you walked by without noticing. I followed you softly.—You went to that little side door in the garden by the drawing-room, about which young Lovatt had chaffed young Langley so much, unfastened it and went out right across the lawn toward the river. Then to my horror you went over the bank till I felt certain you would slip in, and I was just rushing up to catch you when you scrambled back—without the box! You returned as you came, by the little door (through which I followed you), and regained your room. I was too utterly taken back to speak to you, for the idea that you were sleep-walking never struck me till just now. Next morning, when the robbery was discovered, I remembered the box you had carried; and then the recollection of that tin case you and Lady Langley had spoken of the previous night flashed across my mind."

"But did you ever go back to look at the place."

"Yes, that very day; but though I felt certain that I was on the exact spot, I could find nothing. This confirmed my suspicion that you had an accomplice, for I watched you closely enough to know that you had not again visited the river. So you can imagine my feelings when I found you as I thought, trying to fix the crime on Mrs. Crompton's maid."

"Good heavens! Then that was what you meant that last day when you made me so angry. Well, confusion for confusion, Col. Le Marchant. You saw me, as you thought, steal the diamonds.—For my part, judging from your agitation at the time and your energy in defending that poor girl, I grew convinced that you know more of the robbery than you should have done, and actually believed your subsequent kindness to her was simply remorse for having let her be suspected of what you had only too good reason to know her innocent."

"What a chapter of accidents!" said Col. Le Marchant, slowly. "If only we had spoken out at the time! I can hardly complain of your doubt, but yet I think you should have known me better."

"You doubted me, Denis."

"But I saw you!"

Miss Clifford smiled.

Still sheltered by the portfolio which they were both apparently interested in, Col. Le Marchant caught his companion's hand and whispered:

"Let by-gones be by-gones, Cecil, and set one mistake against the other. They have lost us years of happiness already."

Though their tete-a-tete was interrupted by their hostess, Miss Clifford must have found means of answering the appeal, for before the week was out all the world and his wife were discussing the impending marriage of Col. Le Marchant and the hitherto unapproachable heiress.

How to Make Yourself Agreeable.

Very rarely, if ever, young persons acquire the ability to converse with ease and fluency. This implies, first of all, good ideas, clearly and sensibly expressed. An empty mind never made a good talker; remember, you cannot draw water out of an empty well. Next in importance is self-possession. 'Self-possession is nine points in the law'—of good breeding.

A good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice, from infancy, should be carefully trained and developed; a full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding; it falls like music on the ear, and while it pleases the listener, it adds to the confidence of its possessor, be he ever so timid. One may be witty without being popular; voluble without being agreeable; a great talker and yet a great bore. It is wise, then, to note carefully the following suggestions:

Be sincere; he who habitually sneers at everything, will not only render himself disagreeable to others, but will soon cease to find pleasure in life.

Be frank; a frank, open countenance and a clear, cheery laugh, are worth far more, even socially, than 'pedantry in a stiff cravat.'

Be amiable; you may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time, as a cat masks its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other; ill-natured persons are always disliked.

Be sensible; society never lacks for fools. If you want elbow-room, 'go up higher.'

Be cheerful; if you have no great trouble on your mind, you have no right to render other people miserable by your long face and dolorous tones. If you do you will be generally avoided.

But above all, be cordial; true cordiality unites all the qualities we have enumerated.

He Would not Take a Pension.

The Rev. John Lee Gamble of Middletown, New York, is a very faithful, conscientious and eccentric minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Physically, he was very much of a wreck, suffering from diseases and disabilities contracted as a captive union soldier in Andersonville prison. He became noted for his outspoken, eccentric and radical ideas. He proclaimed against church fairs and entertainments, against tobacco, against secret societies, and the wearing of jewelry and costly apparel. He would not marry one of his flock to any person not a member of an orthodox church, nor would he accept a penny toward making up his scanty salary from any person who dealt in intoxicants or tobacco.

While in charge of the church at Parksville and in receipt of a pension of twelve dollars a month, his conscience became awakened to the sin of accepting government money that was raised by taxes on spirits and tobacco. Whereupon he promptly notified the pension department that he renounced his claim and should accept no more pension money, and he has firmly stuck to the position.

He now believes that after twenty odd years of sickness and infirmity following upon the horrors of Andersonville prison, he has been perfectly healed by the faith cure, and he is more pronounced and enthusiastic in his unusual views than before.

A nine-year-old colored boy in South Carolina lately sent the following note, which was his first literary effort, to his school-teacher: "Dear Affectionately Teacher: "I'se sorry I couldn't come to school on Friday, but I couldn't cause it rain and dat's de way it go in dis world. If de Lord shut do door, no man can open de door. If de Lord say 'it rain' no man can stop it rain. But de Lord he do all things well. And you oughtn't to growl about it. Your affectionately scholar, John M—."

Fond mother with baby—He does look so like his father, doesn't he?

Mr. B.—Yes, but I shouldn't mind that, as long as he is healthy.

Wife—That man has been staring at me for five minutes. Husband—Well, you wouldn't have known it if you hadn't kept your eyes on him.

"See here, waiter," said Califlower, pushing away his egg-cup with disgust, "I don't want to count chickens before they are hatched."

Apes as Workers.

It was reported by telegraph, the other day, that Mr. Parkes, a farmer at Kingston, in Kentucky, had succeeded in training seven large monkeys or apes to work in his hemp fields, and to break and prepare the hemp for market. Mr. Parkes, according to the dispatch, has found that they do the work more rapidly and better than the negroes, and at one-quarter the cost. The apes, it is said, were sent to him by a brother in Africa, who had seen them put to similar uses there, and Mr. Parkes is so well satisfied with the results of his experiment that he has ordered ten more of the animals.

Whether this particular story be true or false, there is no doubt that the more docile and intelligent of apes have been instructed to perform work very like that to which Mr. Parkes is said to have trained his seven monkeys after four months of patient tuition. Mme. Clemence Royer, in a recent article in the Revue Scientifique on the mental faculties of monkeys, shows that they are well adapted for some kinds of domestic offices and acquit themselves gracefully in them, and she cites cases where they have been made exceedingly useful in field and other work. Pyrard, the French traveler of two centuries ago, says that in his time the colonists of Sierra Loone employed chimpanzees in carrying water and beating of mortars; and Breton has in his Chinese pictures a representation of monkeys gathering tea leaves on the tops of one of the steep ridges of Chansung. The ancient Egyptians, too, obtained considerable service from the cynocephalus, or variety of baboon, an animal so remarkable for its intelligence that it was selected by them as the symbol of intellect. Buffon describes a female chimpanzee at Loango which could make the beds, sweep the house, and help turn the spit. Houzeau expresses the opinion that these female monkeys would make excellent nurses for children, their milk being exceedingly rich in butter.

Mme. Royer, therefore, comes to the conclusion that a time is coming "when these races, bred by man, will render great services in daily life and industry, and will contribute to the general progress." There is nothing in such a prediction, she continues, which does not rest on scientific premises, and nothing in it to laugh at, after the manner of the smart young men who are now getting up funny articles on Mr. Parkes' experiment.

The ape is unquestionably the most intelligent and the most manlike of the lower animals, both physically and mentally and morally. He may be far away from the superior races of men in intellect, but the difference between him and the lower races is much less marked. The black chimpanzees of Africa have feasts like those of the negroes. They live in communities, fight in concert, and care for their wounded. They are very clever in the use of their hands and arms, throwing stones better than street boys. Buffon's black chimpanzee knew how to unlock a door; and if he did not find the key in the lock, would hunt for it. The monkey took its meals like a well-bred person, ate with a spoon and fork, used a plate, and served itself with wine. In one of her letters from the Malay Peninsula, Miss Bird describes a dinner to which she was invited, and at which her companions were two apes. "The apes had their curry, chutney, pine-apple, eggs, and bananas or porcelain, and so had I," writes the enterprising lady; who speaks of another ape, which was an important member of the family of the British resident at Klang, as walking on its hind legs, and going along quietly by her side like a human escort. It had not even a rudimentary tail, and when it sat with its arms folded it looked like "a gentlemanly person in a close fitting suit."

The worse defect of monkeys, is that they are inveterate thieves. They look upon stealing as fun, and therefore will pilfer even when they have no desire for what they take. Mme. Royer tells us that "they are capable of sacking a house, and carrying off everything movable in it, with the system and concert of a band of robbers. They observe a kind of discipline in their operations, and post their scouts to inform them in season when it is time to run away." The monkeys in Sumatra, according to Cesare Monroe, steal fruits and vegetables from gardens, and will plunder houses. "Forming a line, in order to pass their spoils from hand to hand they scale the walls, enter at the doors or windows, and leisurely pillage all they can find." They are also very greedy, and will get tipsy when they have the chance, and a drunken ape seems more like a man than ever.

If, therefore, Mme. Royer's prediction is verified, that the time is coming when apes will be added to the industrial force, it will probably become necessary to increase our police protection, unless pious education shall succeed in conquering the natural depravity of the monkey. [N. Y. Sun.

After the America's Cup.

The formal challenge for the America's cup has been received at the New York Yacht Club, and the following dimensions of the Scotch yacht Thistle are bulletined in the club rooms over Acting Secretary E. M. Brown's signature: Load water line 85 feet; breadth 20 feet 3 inches; depth of hold 14 feet 1 inch. These are official, and they vary somewhat from the figures given in Boston despatches, especially regarding the water line of the new cutter.

The Thistle's water line measurement is identical with that of the Priscilla and the Mayflower, and five feet longer than the Puritan's. The Thistle's breadth is two feet nine inches less than the Puritan's, three feet three inches less than the Mayflower's, and two feet two inches less than the Priscilla's.—The cutter's depth is between five and six feet greater than that of the three sloops. Apparently she was built to meet the Mayflower.

Something New

and most important, Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine can furnish you work that you can do at great profit and live at home, wherever you are located. Either sex; all ages. Asa P. Rand, Westboro, Mass., writes us that he made $60 profit in a single day. Every worker can make from $5 to $25 and upwards per day. All is new. Capital not required; you are started free. Full particulars free. Send your address at once.

All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

Many People refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula, and Bronchitis. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

UGLY AND HATEFUL,

but I couldn't help it. Everything went wrong with me, and I thought I hadn't a friend in the world; dyspepsia caused this, and for months I couldn't eat anything, and just suffered in misery till I used Sulphur Bitters. Three bottles cured me.—[D. Lewis, 22 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.

The path of genius is not less obstructed with disappointment than that of ambition.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

Collecting Postage Stamps.

The man who has a mania for collecting postage stamps is known, technically, as a philatelist. The word is derived from the Greek, and is translated "love of a tax." Mr. Bogert, President of the National Philatelical Society of New York, thinks that the title is not the most happy one that could be procured; but, as it has gone into general use, both in this and other countries, it is too late to change it. There is an impression among the general public that stamp collecting is confined to boys, and eccentric men and women. This impression, however, is wrong. A great many bankers and brokers, who have proved by their business successes that they are possessed of sound judgment, are enthusiastic stamp collectors.

The postage stamps used in the world run up into the thousands, and a book of seventy-four pages, printed in fine type, is required to catalogue them. The United States Government issues at the present time 209 stamps of different kinds, not including revenue stamps,) which range in value from one to ninety cents apiece. A complete collection of these and other foreign stamps of recent dates, unused, is worth in the philatelic market about twice their face value.

Just now stamp collecting is booming. Never before in the world's history were there so many engaged in it. There are in Paris 180 wholesale dealers in stamps, and a large number of periodicals. A single wholesale dealer in the Southern part of France imported last year 3,000,000 foreign postage stamps. Three years ago a son of the Duchess de Gallina possessed a collection of stamps for which he paid £70,000, and his history consisted of nearly 300 volumes. M. de Rothchild's collection is valued at £10,000, and it is shown only to special friends. At the Paris Mint a large collection of postage stamps is kept. M. Philip Farran owns 1,500,000 stamps and he employs two librarians to keep them in order. The best collection of English postage stamps belongs to Mr. Philbrick, Q. C. The Duke of Edinburg is a notable collector of stamps.

The first postage stamp of which there is any record was issued by the British Government in 1840; Switzerland and Brazil came next, in 1843, and the first postage stamps appeared in the United States in 1847. In 1842, however, the postmaster in New York city issued (for his own convenience) a few blue-colored oval stamps, bearing the inscription, "U. S. City Despatch," and a picture of Washington. Also, in 1845, a local stamp was issued at the New York Post Office, with a face value of five cents. This latter stamp can be bought now for $2 50. Those of the issue of 1842 are worth $75.

The first stamped envelopes issued by Sardinia in 1818, if used and in good condition, bring $30 each. Among the rarest and most expensive French stamps is the vermillion one-franc of 1849, worth $50. Old red Brazilian stamps are worth to the collector from $25 to $30. Hawaiis, 1852, are valued at $82 and rare Canadian and Newfoundland stamps fetch $50 and $55. An Island of Mauritius stamp issued in 1847, readily yields its holder $80. But they are "scarcer than hen's teeth."

Stamps have recently been issued by the Congo Free State of the denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimes. They are printed in a bright tint, and bear the expressive features of King Leopold II. In connection with these, a very neat postal card has also been issued.

Among American stamps those issued by the postmaster of Brattleboro, Ver., in 1846, are very rare, and readily bring $100. If attached to the original envelope, the fortunate possessor can get $250 for one of them. There are less than a score of them in existence. A Baltimore stamp of 1846 recently turned up in New York; was sent to Europe, where it was sold for $400. The most valuable stamps are usually sent to Europe, because better prices are got there. There are not more than three of the famous Alexandria, Va., five-cent black stamp (on a buff envelope) in existence, and these are valued at $250 apiece. There is a Goliad, Texas, stamp worth $95; a Baton Rouge, worth $50; St. Louis, $55; and several others valued at $50 each. At a recent auction sale the collection of Rev. Mr. Hoenecke, of Milwaukee, brought upwards of $1,500.

Eleven stamps, in denominations of from two to twenty cents, were issued by the Confederate States of America during the years of 1861-13, inclusive. Of these the most valuable is the ten-cent blue, 1863; an unused one is worth $2; used $2. An unauthenticated story is told to the effect that previous to this issue by the Confederates, a local postmaster made a stamp for his own use from a stamp used to impress the trade mark on the soles of shoes.

From the nature of the mania for the collection of these little bits of paper, it is hard to estimate how many are engaged in it in New York city. Mr. Le Gary, an amateur collector who lives in Leonard street, and whom this passion has completely absorbed, said that, speaking from an experience of twenty years, he thought there was at least 20,000 people in that city engaged in chasing the philatelic butterfly. There were some twenty dealers, employing from two to twenty people, and almost innumerable collectors, who went around buying up old paper and sorting it over for rare stamps. Stamps issued by telegraph companies, he said, had commercial value, and old stamps on medicine bottles brought good prices. Some of the latter were affixed to bottles worth only 25 cents, while the stamps were valued by philatelists at $2.—[New York Sun.

That Visit Discouraged Him.

Several evenings ago Major Stofah went up on Sixteenth street to see a young lady to whom he had been very attentive for some months. She was not visible at first, and her twelve-year-old brother entertained the major. After various questions the kid remarked:

"You ain't contagious, are you?"

"Why, Johnny, what do you mean by that?" asked the major with an innocent laugh of surprise.

"Oh, nothing, I guess; only I heard mother say you wasn't, 'cause sister has been trying to catch you all winter, but she couldn't do it."

The major remained the rest of the evening, but hasn't been back since Lent began.—[Washington Critic.

A Gallant Young Man.

She (gazing upward)—How bright the stars are to-night, Mr. Sampson!

He (promptly)—They are not brighter, Miss Clara, than—than—

She (softly)—Than what, Mr. Sampson?

He—Than they were last night.

French Cook—Please, mum, the guests is a sayin' that the butter we're usin' is oleo.

Mistress—Mercy did they see the stamps?

"No, mum; I attended to them meself."

"Well, Jane, it's about time for spring butter now. Just mix a little garlic with it."

Spring Medicine

When the weather grows warmer, that extreme tired feeling, want of appetite, dullness, languor, and lassitude, afflict almost the entire human family, and scrofula and other diseases caused by humors, manifest themselves with many. It is impossible to throw off this debility and expel humors from the blood without the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I could not sleep, and would get up in the morning with hardly life enough to get out of bed. I had no appetite, and my face would break out with pimples. I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling, and my appetite improved." R. A. Sanford, Kent, O.

"I had been much troubled by general debility. Last spring Hood's Sarsaparilla proved just the thing needed. I derived an immense amount of benefit. I never felt better." H. F. Millet, Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

At no other season is the system so susceptible to the beneficial effects of a reliable tonic and invigorant. The impure state of the blood, the deranged digestion, and the weak condition of the body, caused by its long battle with the cold, wintry blasts, all call for the reviving, regulating and restoring influences so happily and effectively combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me a great deal of good. I had no particular disease, but was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mrs. G. E. Simmons, Cohoes, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For seven years, spring and fall, I had scrofulous sores come out on my legs, and for two years was not free from them at all. I suffered very much. Last May I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken two bottles, the sores healed and the humor left me." C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me.

"There is no blood purifier equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." E. S. Phelps, Rochester, N.Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 183 Fulton Street, N. Y.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By reason of its central position, close relation to principal lines East of Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest—is the only true middle-link in that transcontinental system which invites and facilitates travel and traffic in either direction between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Rock Island main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns and villages.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to those who travel over it. Its roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its track is of heavy steel. Its bridges are solid structures of stone and iron. Its rolling stock is perfect as human skill can make it. It has all the safety appliances that mechanical genius has invented and experience proved valuable. Its practical operation is conservative and methodical—its discipline strict and exacting. The luxury of its passenger accommodations is unequaled in the West—unsurpassed in the world.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS between Chicago and the Missouri River consist of comfortable DAY COACHES, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS, elegant DINING CARS providing excellent meals, and—between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City—restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the direct, favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Over this route solid Fast Express Trains run daily to the summer resorts, picturesque localities and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. The rich wheat fields and grazing lands of interior Dakota are reached via Watertown.

A short desirable route, via Seneca and Kankakee, offers superior inducements to travelers between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate points.

All classes of patrons, especially families, ladies and children, receive from officials and employes of Rock Island trains protection, respectful courtesy and kindly attention.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders—obtainable at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada—or any desired information, address,

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago. E. ST. JOHN, Ass't Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago. E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., Chicago

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

FOR SALE BY AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN.

Since 1865 this fertilizer has proved like Farm-yard manure, good for any crop, on any soil, in any climate.

Try it alongside of brands which advertise attractive "valuations," and see if the latter even equal it in their effect on the soil. Any farmer may thus learn to his own satisfaction the doubtful value of "commercial valuations," as against the agricultural value of a good fertilizer.

Apply for Pamphlets, etc., to

CLIDDEN & CURTIS, Boston, Mass., General Selling Agents,

Pacific Guano Company.

For sale by GEO. A. WEAVER, Newport; PEARSE & EASTERBROOKS, Fall River; HART & AIKIN, New Bedford.

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY & SON

MERCHANT TAILORS,

174 & 176 Thames, cor. Mary St

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS.

Overcoatings and Pantaloon GOODS

In all the new and desirable styles Tailoring in all its branches.

SEABURY,

214 THAMES STREET,

Has a complete stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

Suitable for the season.

A NEW LINE OF

CARPETS

—AT—

M. Cottrell's.

NEW STYLES IN

CHAMBER FURNITURE!

NEW LINE OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

Furniture of all Descriptions, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

M. COTTRELL,

COTTRELL BLOCK,

11-16 Next to the Post Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good second-hand square piano. Apply to

JOHN VARS,

Teacher, Tuner and Dealer, No. 6 Sherman street.

Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Co.

FALL RIVER LINE

FARES REDUCED.

Newport to New York, - - - $2 00

Tickets limited. Corresponding reduction to all other points South and West of New York.

STEAMERS

PILGRIM AND BRISTOL

Leave Newport for New York at 9 P. M. week days, 10 P. M. Sundays, from Long Wharf south. Annex connection to and from Brooklyn and Jersey City. AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER. Returning, leave New York daily, Sundays included, at 5.00 P. M. from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray street. Staterooms to New York and tickets to all points South and West may be obtained at the office of New York & Boston Dispatch Express Co., 175 Thames Street, Newport.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager,
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent. Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

&

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport —TO— New York & Providence.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, Nov. 1, 1886, leaving Newport three times daily (Sundays excepted.)

7.00 A. M.—For New York, also Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, and New Haven. Arriving in New York at 3.30 P. M. Also due in Providence at 9.10 A. M.

10.15 A. M.—For New York by New York Express, stopping at Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4.58 P. M. Close connection at Saybrook with trains for Hartford. Also with train due in Providence at 12.15 P. M., and Boston at 1.40 P. M.

3.30 P. M.—For New York connecting with train leave Providence at 4 P. M. and due in New York at 12.30 A. M. also Providence and Boston by 2 P. M. Fast Express from New York, arriving in Providence at 5.40 P. M. and Boston at 8.05 P. M.;

Returning Connects with Trains leaving New York via. New Haven R. R. as follows:

8.00 A. M.—For Newport, by Boston Express Train, arriving in Newport at 2.25 P. M.

2.00 P. M.—For Newport, Fast Express, with Drawing Room Cars, arriving at Newport at 7.40 P. M.

5.30 P. M.—From Providence for Newport (Wickford Special) arrive at Wickford at 6.30 P. M. and Newport at 7.40 P. M.

Connecting from Newport for Providence daily as follows: 7.00 and 10.15 A. M., 3.30 P. M., and from Providence for Newport at 7.30, A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 18, 1886, trains will leave Newport, for Boston 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 5.50, 8.30, 11.40, A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 9.00, 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 5.55, 8.15 P. M. For Portsmouth Grove, †7.35, †10.20, A. M., 12.55 P. M. RETURN, †8.47, †11.02 A. M., †2.00, †5.12, †7.52 P. M. For Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 8.43, 10.57 A. M., 2.01, 5.38, 7.42 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.50, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.39, 10.53 A. M., 1.58, 5.34, 7.29, P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.34, 10.48 A. M., 1.50, 5.29, 7.16, P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.25, 10.38 A. M., 1.40, 5.19, 6.53 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.20, 9.51 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.52 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.43 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 9.40 A. M., 3.35, *6.00 P. M. Plymouth, Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.; Return (Pearl Street) 5.10, 9.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, *6.55 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M., Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 5.15 P. M. RETURN 7.30, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, *6.30 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Newport for Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro', Bridgewater, Brockton, Holbrook, So. Braintree and Boston, at 4.30 P. M. Leaves Boston 4.45 A. M.

*Boat from Fall River.
†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't. Boston
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport. 10-16

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, Sept. 27th,

Steamers of this line will leave Newport for Providence, week days at 8.00 A. M. return at 4 P. M.

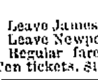
Stop at Conanicut Park and Prudence Park Tuesdays and Fridays only after Oct. 11th.

All freight must be delivered at the wharf thirty minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam Ferry Time Table.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, March 7, 1887, until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. P. H. Amherst, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown 6.15, 8.15, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.45 P. M.

Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.45, 4.30, 6.15 P. M.

Or on arrival of Providence boat, Saturday only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown 9.30 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.
Regular fare, 15c. Excursion tickets, 25c. Ten tickets, $1.00.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

LADIES, try "PARLOR PRIDE" STOVE ENAMEL, and you will use no other Polish. Polish your Stoves and Ranges twice a year, the top once a week and you will have them beautifully enameled; an ornament to any room. Ask your grocer or stove dealer for it. Circulars, chromo and price list sent on receipt of 10 cents. PARLOR PRIDE MFG. CO., 38 FULTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1 sizes at Druggists.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEWPORT, September 10th, A. D. 1886.

NEWPORT, Sc.

BY VIRTUE, and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Newport, on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1886, and returnable to the November term of said Court, A. D. 1886, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1886, in favor of Patrick O'Brien, of the City and County of Newport, State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against John M. Lynch, John Sinnott and Mary A. Sinnott, wife of said John Sinnott, defendants, I have this day, at 30 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, John M. Lynch, John Sinnott and Mary A. Sinnott, wife of said John Sinnott, had on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 45 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in this suit, in and to three certain lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, and the appurtenances thereof, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The first named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street, 45 feet; Easterly on land now or late of Jesse Gardner, 60 feet; Southerly on land now or late of ———— Congdon, and Westerly on land now or late of John Meyers, 60 feet, be the said measurements more or less: The second named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street, Easterly partly on the last and above described lot and partly on land now or late of Andrew Halpin, Southerly partly on land now or late of said Halpin and partly on land now or late of Charles Cozzens, and Westerly partly on land now or late of Albert Cottrell and partly on land now or late of Rufus B. Kinsley: The third named lot is bounded Northerly on a way leading down Newman's Wharf, Easterly on land now or late of Charles Sherman, Southerly on land late of George Bowen, deceased, and Westerly on land of William P. Sheffield, Jr.,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in the City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on **Monday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon** for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.

11-27

Newport, Dec. 20th, A. D. 1886.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Tuesday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above named.

BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.

12-25

Newport, January, 17th, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above named.

BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.

1-22-3m

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, October 9th, A. D. 1886.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Newport, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1886, a d returnable to the November term of said Court, A. D. 1886, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1886, in favor of James J. Phelan and George W. Duval, partners, as Phelan and Duval, of the City, County and State of New York, plaintiffs, and against John Sinnott and Mary Ann Sinnott, his wife, both of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, defendants, I have this day at five minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, John Sinnott and Mary Ann Sinnott, had on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 45 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ in this suit,) in and to three following named lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, and the appurtenances thereof, situated in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: the first named lot is bounded Northerly, on Green street 40 feet; Easterly on land now or late of Jesse Gardner 60 feet; Southerly on land now or late of ———— Congdon, and Westerly on land now or late of John Meyers 60 feet, be the said measurements more or less. The second named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street; Easterly partly on the last and above described lot and partly on land now or late of Andrew Halpin; Southerly partly on land now or late of said Halpin and partly on land now or late of Charles Cozzens, and Westerly partly on land now or late of Albert Cottrell and partly on land now or late of Rufus B. Kinsley. The third named lot is bounded Northerly on a way leading down Newman's Wharf; Easterly on land now or late of Charles Sherman; Southerly on land late of George Bowen, deceased, and Westerly on land of William P. Sheffield, Jr.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in the City of Newport in said County, on **Monday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon**, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.

12-25

Newport, January 17th, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Monday, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above named.

BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.

1-22-4w

Newport, February 14, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Monday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above-named. BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.

2-19-2w

Newport, February 28, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above-named. BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.

3-5 4w

Newport, March 28, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above-named. BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.

4-2-4w

HOW TO MAKE MONEY

BY DEALING IN

STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, OIL, ETC.

EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET MAILED FREE.

LAURIE & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, 856 Broadway (and branches), NEW YORK.

Carry Brothers!

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FISH, FRUIT, and EARLY PRODUCE

257 and 259 THAMES ST.,

J. J. CARRY, Newport, R. I

TO ADVERTISERS,

For a check of $20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American newspapers. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line for 1000 circulation! The advertisement will be placed before One Million *different* newspaper purchasers:—or FIVE MILLION READERS. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30c. for Book of 176 pages. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

SKIN AND SCALP

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

For cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scaly Head, Scrofula, and other Inherited Skin and Blood Diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

A COMPLETE CURE.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have never found permanent relief, until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—*a complete cure*.

BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va.

Reference, G. W. Latimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number of years, so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the finger tips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctors' prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced taking CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now I am entirely cured.

E. T. PARKER, 379 Northampton St., Boston.

DRUGGISTS ENDORSE THEM.

Have sold a quantity of your Cuticura Remedies. One of my customers, Mrs. Henry Kintz, who had tetter on her hands to such an extent as to cause the skin to peel off, and for eight years she suffered greatly, was completely cured by the use of your medicines.

C. N. NYE, Druggist, Canton, Ohio.

ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by CUTICURA.

MRS. ISAAC PHELPS, Ravenna, O.

NO MEDICINE LIKE THEM.

We have sold your CUTICURA REMEDIES for the last six years, and no medines on our shelves give better satisfaction.

C. F. ATHERTON, Druggist, Albany, N. Y.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Catarrh to Consumption.

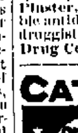
Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.



KIDNEY PAINS

And that weary, lifeless all-gone, sensation ever present with those of inflamed kidneys, weak back and loins, aching hips and sides, overworked or worn out by disease, debility or dissipation, are relieved in one minute and speedily cured by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At all druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug Co., Boston.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circular free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists Owego, N. Y.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,

General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, 104 Thames street. 8-26

—AT—

HAZARD & HORTON'S, 42 Church St.,

You can find a nice line of Rattan Rockers and Chairs, Fancy Tables, Wall Cabinets and Stands. Also a large assortment of Writing Desks, Easels, and Chairs of almost every description. We also have a nice line of Chamber Suits, and Upholstered Furniture, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, and the best Woven Wire Mattresses in the market. We carry at all times a nice line of the latest patterns of Furniture Coverings in Tapestry, Plush, Velours, etc., and upholster and repair all kind of Furniture at short notice. Hair Mattresses and best quality of Feather Pillows and fine Furniture made to order.

CARPETS,

OILCLOTHS,

Wall Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES,

DRAPERY MATERIALS.

—AND—

FURNITURE COVERINGS

Also a large line of

ENGLISH WOODSTOCK CARPETS

—AND—

RUGS and MATS.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

Just As They Used To Be.

"They keep on writin' these yaller-kivered novels, I see."

The speaker was a quaint old man from the country, who stood in front of the counter of an old book stall on Park Row, regarding a lot of cheap romances displayed there.

"Use to read 'em as fast as they come out when I was a boy," mused the old man. "Hain't tackled one in about forty years, I guess. Gettin' married and raisin' a hull passel of children, sort o' knocks the romanceq outen a feller, don't it?"

The boss, to whom his remarks were directed, said he supposed it did.

"I used to sit up till long arter midnight," continued the old man, "readin' 'Ogarita, or the Tragedy of the False Eye-brow,' 'Mysteries of the Castle of San Juan del Bootblack,' and things like that. But say, do the novels continue to run as they used to?"

"Pretty much the same old thing, I guess."

"Pshaw! You don't say so? Then the herowine cries, 'Unhand me, villian! or by me father's great hornspoons, I'll throw meself from the summit of yonder cliff!' hoy?"

"That's the way it goes."

"Well, I declare! And the villian, who isn't in the unhanding business, refuses to release her on her own recognizance, and she shrieks the name of 'Gonraldo!' who is her lover, and he flies to her rescue."

"You have got it down pat."

"I thought so. And the pirate yarns, too. Do they still skim the bright blue seas in rakish-looking schooners, (five cents a schooner) hull painted black, with a narrer streak of red running around the sides?"

"I guess so."

"And the pirate's bride—methinks I see her now, standing at the door of the powder magazine, with a lighted torch in her hand which she threatens to apply if her husband, the captain, makes the handsome captive walk the plank. 'Hold! Gomez de Rutabaga,' she cries, 'touch but a hair of that fair youth's head, and I will blow thee and thy murderous crew to the weeping stars, and send thy cruel bark to the shrieking winds!'"

"What a memory you have got!"

"And the pirates' cave! Same old cave, I suppose?"

"Pretty much; but they light it with electricity now."

"You don't say! Street cars running between the cave and the dock, perhaps?"

"Yes; and a telephone connects the cave with the signal station, to warn them of approaching danger."

"Well," said the old man, "we must expect some changes in forty years. But I guess the novel's about the same old thing's nigh as they can get at it."

And with a lingering, saddened look at the "yaller kivers," that had called up visions of a romantic past, the old man jogged along.

The Late Captain Lull.

The Army and Navy Journal of March 12th, in an extended sketch of the late Captain E. P. Lull, U. S. N., has the following of his war service:—

"At the outbreak of the war he went with the school when transferred to Newport, but in May was ordered to the Roanoke, in which ship he took part in the engagement at Hatteras Inlet. The following September Captain Blake applied for "the services of Lieutenants Luce and Lull as highly necessary for the Academy," and he was returned there against his wishes. December 9, 1861, the navy department directed Captain Blake to inform the officers who applied for service afloat that "the service upon which they were employed was equal in importance to any other duty whatever, that it was the determination of the government to sustain that important institution, and add to its efficiency in every possible way;" and for him to furnish copies of that letter to Lieutenants G. W. Rodgers, Edward Simpson, E. O. Matthews and E. P. Lull and to Master J. G. Marvin. In 1863, when twenty-seven years old, he became commandant of midshipmen and executive officer of the Naval Academy, also immediate commander of the John Adams, Santee and Constitution. June 24 in that year he took the John Adams to sea "with the least possible delay in pursuit of the privateer Tacony, known to be cruising upon our coast," and in December succeeded in getting orders to active service on the Brooklyn as executive officer. This enabled him to participate in the battle of Mobile Bay, and in subsequent engagements, and, successively, to command the captured Confederate ironclad Tennessee, the 3d district of the Mississippi squadron, the Seminole in the blockade at Galveston, and the ironclad Lafayette.

Captain Lull was a Master of Arts of Princeton, a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a Fellow of the American and honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a corresponding member of the American Geographical Society, member of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, of the Philosophic society of Washington, of the Navy Mutual Aid, American Legion of Honor, and other beneficial societies. Of his total service of 35 years and 10 months, only 2 years and 6 months were unemployed, and he leaves to the service a most worthy example and to his family the precious heirloom of an unsullied record. He was twice married. Two grown children, a son and a daughter by his first wife, *nee* Elizabeth Ferguson Lull, survive him; also a son and daughter by the second, who is a sister of the late Commodore Edward Terry, U. S. N. Mrs. Lull is a daughter of the late Brvt. Brig. General Henry S. Burton, colonel 5th U. S. Artillery.

His remains were interred with every military honor at the beautiful Barrancas National Cemetery on Monday last. All the naval and military officers of the station, a battalion of artillery and marines, the captain and four officers of the Italian corvette Flavio Gioia, and a great concourse of the employes of the navy yard and citizens, both white and black, attended the funeral.

An Old Veteran Gone.

Old Doc., one of Missouri's war horses, has just died. He was foaled near Bloomington, Ill., on the 10th of May, 1853. In 1861 he was purchased by Capt. Withers, of Company C, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and ridden by him throughout the war. In Sherman's march this horse headed a column marching through Georgia to the sea. In a charge at Atlanta the horse received four Minne balls. The animal's gait was a flat-footed walk, and while on the march the cry frequently went along the line, "Hold Old Doc back!" In 1866 Capt. Withers bought a farm near Knoxville, Mo., where Old Doc's unceasing toil went on in the field, or under the saddle on the road, until two years ago, when he was set free and had every care bestowed upon him his great age and services demanded.

Don't tell what you are going to do till you have done it.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents.

How the Fuchsia was Introduced.

There is a pretty story told of the introduction of a fuchsia. One day, many years ago, a London florist was walking along a street in one of the suburbs of that monster city, when he happened to see a wonderfully beautiful flower in the window of a dwelling. We have a right to presume that the florist was enthusiastic upon the subject of rare plants, and, granting this, we can easily imagine him making an entrance to the house, and possibly restraining himself with the utmost difficulty from seizing the wonderful flower and marching triumphantly off with it. However, having the Englishman's natural reverence for law and judging by past experience, moreover, that a golden sovereign would probably be the most potent influence which he could bring to bear, the gentleman offered the possessor of it, a lady, that amount in good English gold. It was firmly and bravely refused. He doubled the sum, and again, and finally it was refused. The lady said her husband was a sea-captain who sailed the Mediterranean. He had brought this plant home to her and she would not part with it; however, being possessed with that other notable English characteristic, generosity, she gave the florist some slips of the plant. From this plant, says our chronicler, have sprung all the English and American fuchsias.

PUBLIC LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.

Passed at the January Session A. D. 1887.

CHAPTER 621.

AN ACT to Provide for the Appointment and to Define the Duties of a Commissioner of Industrial Statistics.

(Passed March 29, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall in the month of June, A. D. 1887, and biennially in the month of June thereafterward appoint some suitable person to be Commissioner of Industrial Statistics who shall be *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Census of the State and shall perform the duties prescribed in chapter 63 of the Public Statutes, and in addition thereto he shall collect, arrange, tabulate and publish in a report by him to be made to the General Assembly annually in January the facts and statistical details in relation to the condition of labor and business in all mechanical, manufacturing, commercial and other industrial business of the State, and especially in relation to the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, with such suggestions as he may deem to be proper for the improvement of their condition and the bettering of their advantages for intellectual and moral instruction, together with such other information as he may deem to be useful to the General Assembly in the proper performance of its legislative duties in reference to the subjects in regard to which he is required to report.

SEC. 2. Every employer of labor and every person engaged in any industrial pursuit shall give the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics all proper and necessary information to enable him to perform the duties herein required of him, and in default thereof, upon reasonable demand, shall be fined twenty dollars.

SEC. 3. Said Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and with the approval of the Governor may employ such assistants and incur such expenses incident to the proper discharge of the duties of his office as may be necessary, not exceeding two thousand dollars in amount in any one year, but no such assistant shall be paid more than four dollars per day in addition to his necessary traveling expenses, and the salary herein provided shall be in addition to the salary provided for the Commissioner for the year in which he shall be employed in taking the State census.

SEC. 4. The Governor may remove the said Commissioner of Industrial Statistics for cause, and whenever a vacancy shall exist in the office the same shall be filled by the Governor by the appointment of a Commissioner for the remainder of the term in which the said vacancy occurred. The term of office of said Commissioner, other than in case of an appointment to fill a vacancy, shall commence on the first day of July next succeeding his appointment, and shall continue for two years, or until his successor is qualified.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 622.

AN ACT to prevent the carrying of Swill and other Offal into the Town of Middletown, and for other purposes.

(Passed March 29, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall hereafter carry any house offal or swill into the Town of Middletown, or permit the swill or offal so carried to be fed to swine on his premises, or to be deposited on or spread upon his land, in said town; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the carrying of swill or house offal through the said town of Middletown to any other town. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be for every offence fined not exceeding twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after June 1st, A. D. 1887.

CHAPTER 623.

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 180 of the Public Statutes, "Of Applications to and of Citations and Notices by Courts of Probate."

(Passed March 30, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 8 of Chapter 180 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. Whenever complaint shall be made by any person interested, or who has been injured or exposed to injury, or by the surety in the bond of any executor, administrator or guardian, for the removal of such executor, administrator or guardian, a citation shall issue to such executor, administrator or guardian, embodying the substance of the complaint against him, or a copy thereof annexed to such citation, and the citation shall be in form and shall be served as provided in clause one of section four of this chapter; but if such executor, administrator or guardian shall, at the time such complaint is made, reside out of this State, such citation may be served by any disinterested person, upon such non-resident executor, administrator or guardian, by reading the same to him or by leaving an attested copy thereof with him or with some person at his last and usual place of abode; and such disinterested person shall return the same having made oath thereon of the place where, the time when and the manner in which he shall have made service of said citation."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 625.

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 13 of the Public Statutes, entitled "General provisions concerning Elections."

(Passed March 31, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of Chapter 13 of the Public Statutes are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Any person who in any election shall fraudulently vote or attempt to vote, not being qualified, or who shall fraudulently vote upon the name of any other person, or having voted in one town or ward or district, shall vote or attempt to vote in another town or ward or district; or who shall vote twice at the same election for the same candidate; or for different candidates for the same office, or twice in different places at the same election, shall be fined one hundred dollars; and no person, after conviction of such offence, shall ever after be permitted to exercise the privilege of voting for any civil or military officer.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall directly or indirectly give or offer or agree to give to any elector or to any person for the benefit of any elector, any sum of money or other valuable consideration, for the purpose of inducing such elector to give in or withhold his vote at any election in the State, or by way of reward for having voted or withheld his vote, or who shall use any threat or employ any means of intimidation for the purpose of influencing such elector to vote or withhold his vote for or against any candidate or candidates or proposition pending at such election shall be fined five hundred dollars or be imprisoned, not exceeding three months, either or both, at the discretion of the Court; and no person convicted of such offence shall ever thereafter be permitted to exercise the privilege of voting for any civil or military officer, or upon any proposition pending before the people; and no evidence given by any witness testifying upon the trial of any charge of bribery shall be used against the person giving such evidence.

SEC. 4. All prosecutions for offences against the provisions of this chapter shall be commenced within one year after the same shall have been committed, and not afterwards. And upon the presentation of a certificate of the clerk of any court of the final conviction in such court of any person under the provisions of this act, the State Auditor is hereby authorized and directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer for the sum of fifty dollars, and to deliver the same to the person complainant in such prosecution."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.

Witness:

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN, Secretary of State.

Sustaining a Bank.

I ran across a New York man the other day, who was largely interested in the banking business in Dakota. The conversation drifted into a discussion of the character of the people out there. "They may be rough in their manners," said he, "and uncouth in their ways, but they stand by a man when he is in trouble, and they never forget a friend. I had an opportunity," he went on, "to test this trait, not many years ago. The bank of the town where I was staying found itself greatly embarrassed one fine day, by the failure of its principal correspondent in the Territory. This fact became known late in the afternoon of the day that the news of the failure reached the town. A run on the bank the following morning was inevitable. To meet it there was but $6000 in the vaults. The remainder of the assets could not immediately be turned into ready cash. The President of the bank was at his wits' end. He didn't know what to do. Morning came, and he decided to close the bank. He was about to give the necessary orders, when in walked a committee of the merchants of the place. They asked for an explanation of the situation. It was given to them, likewise an opportunity to look at the books. A short examination sufficed to show that the bank was only temporarily embarrassed. They said to the President, "You open the doors at 10 o'clock, as usual, and pay the depositors; we'll see you through this thing." "But how are you going to do it?" said the president; "I have but $6000 here, and there are at least $30,000 in deposits to be met. Half of that sum is clamoring on the sidewalk now." "Never mind, yo o pen the bank and go ahead," said the committee, "and we will see you through."

Well, the bank was opened, and in rushed the depositors and out went the money. The pile of greenbacks on the cashie'rs desk grew smaller and smaller, and the crowd of depositors continued to increase with every minute. Still the paying at the teller's window went on. On the sidewalk the people who had drawn their money were met by some of the merchants who had promised to see the bank through. "What are you going to do with your money?" they would ask. "I don't know," came the answer. "Suppose you leave it with us; you know our house, and know that we are responsible. We will give you our note and so much interest." To the farmers (for the majority of the depositors were farmers) the money in their pockets where it was drawing no interest was of little use; they preferred, of course, the notes, and were without difficulty persuaded to part with their money. As soon as they had received the money, the merchants would deposit it in the bank. The same money was paid over the counter three times, or oftener, in the course of the day, and when the bank closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon it had in its vaults as much money as it had started with in the morning, and with $6,000 it had paid over $20,000 of deposits. The promptness with which it met the depositors stayed the panic, and the next morning there was not the slightest indication of a run. This is an absolutely true story," said my informant in conclusion, "for I was myself the president of that bank. Now can you match that by anything in the East?"—[N. Y. Tribune.

Impure Ice.

That ice does not purify impure water is a well-known fact. In a report made by the State Board of Health of New York, on the purity of ice from Onondaga Lake, this is again conclusively proved. Into this lake is discharged the sewage of the city of Syracuse, amounting to 5,000,000 gallons a day. At the time the inspection of this lake was made, there was a margin of from one to four feet wide of black, putrefying organic matter along the shores. The analysis of the ice from this lake showed that it contained probably from ten to twelve per cent. of the sewage impurities dissolved in the same quantity of unfrozen water of the lake. This ice also showed the presence of bacteria in great abundance, retarded somewhat in their growth by the ice, but not destroyed by it. It is, perhaps, needless to say that this ice was pronounced totally unfit for any purposes where it is liable to come in contact with food or drink.

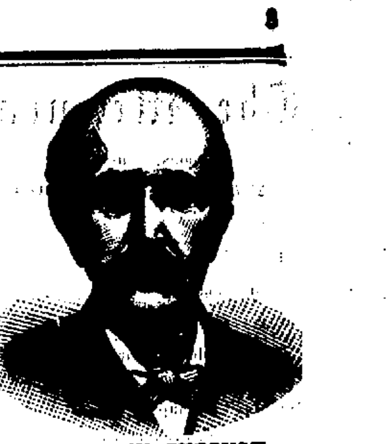
The report, valuable for what has already been mentioned, is still more so by reason of the numerous references to instances in which impure ice has been the cause of dysentery and other diseases. The earliest of these was that at Rye Beach, N. H., reported by Dr. A. H. Nichols, of Boston, in 1875, in which there broke out among the guests of a large hotel at that place an epidemic of a gastro-enteritis, caused by impure ice from a filthy pond. Another instance of sickness caused by impure ice, referred to in the report, is that of an epidemic of dysentery which occurred in 1870 at Washington, Ct., investigated by Dr. Brown of that place, and by Dr. Raymond of Brooklyn. The ice had been gathered from a pond which had been used as a wallowing ground by the pigs. Other instances are quoted of the injurious effects of impure ice upon the public health, and sufficient evidence given to show that, in the process of freezing, water does not purify itself. The report, taken as a whole, is a very valuable contribution to this subject, and a complete refutation of the old idea that all ice must of necessity be pure.

Cost of an Accident.

The Roslindale accident is likely to prove very expensive to the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, says the N. Y. Sun. In New England, getting injured on railroads and collecting damages for it has become a profession, and a very lucrative one at that. It has developed one very curious form of obscure injury, known as "railroad spine," the symptoms of which are loss of appetite, sleeplessness, shifting pains, and general derangement of the vital functions, resulting in partial or entire incapacity to fix the mind, or to follow one's accustomed occupation. Recovery from such injuries is slow and uncertain, and, indeed, rarely ever takes place till after settlement has been made with the party responsible. It has been found, however, that a liberal payment, whether the result of a compromise or of a judgement obtained in the courts, is frequently followed by the entire restoration of the patient.

It is safe to say that the accident in question, have killed 24 persons and injured 114, will cost for the killed not less than $5000 each, or say $120,000, and for the injured all the way from one thousand to twenty thousand dollars each, according to the occupation of the injured and the extent of the injury. This at an average of $5000 each will amount to $570,000, or in all not less than $690,000, exclusive of lawyers' fees, which may bring it up to $750,000, and possibly more.

Indeed, it is quite within the limits of possibility that, including the damage to its own property, the disaster will cost the company toward a million dollars, and all because the management did not know enough to employ a competent bridge engineer at $3000 a year.



MR. JOHN W. FURBUSH,

An Army Veteran,

OF WAKEFIELD,

who has probably suffered more than any man or woman in America to-day. Taken sick while in the Army, he has endured untold agonies since. Describing his first symptoms he said: "My head ached and my appetite was poor. I felt a faintness at the pit of the stomach, and a bad taste in my mouth, while my skin was sometimes hot and sometimes cold. I next felt pains in my back and around the lower portion of my body, and noticed a peculiar odor and color in the water I passed, which was scanty; one time and free at others. Sometimes it pained me to void it, and again it was almost impossible to do so at all. Finally I began to pass clear blood accompanied with the greatest strain and agony."

No less than 20 eminent physicians attended Mr. Furbush at various times, but not one of them could help him. He was near death's door. And yet he says: "I am alive and well to-day, wholly through the wonder ul power of Hunt's Remedy, which took me from the verge of the grave."

This Great Remedy *absolutely cures* all Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases.

For Sale by all Dealers.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Gen'l Agent. 115 Fulton St., N. Y.

Send for pamphlet to the Hunt's Remedy Co. Providence, R. I.

S. S. S. CURES

Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Blood Poison Malaria, Ulcers, and all Diseases Caused from Impure Blood

Cancer of the Tongue.

My wife, some three or four years ago, was troubled with an ulcer on the side of her tongue near the throat. The pain was incessant, causing loss of sleep and producing great nervous prostration. Accompanying this trouble was rheumatism. It had passed from the shoulders and centered in the wrist of one hand, she almost losing the use of it. Between the suffering of the two, life had grown burdensome. By the use of a half-dozen small-sized bottles of Swift's Specific, she was entirely relieved and restored to health. This was three years ago, and there has been no return of the disease. H. L. MIDDLEBROOKS.

Sparta, Ga., June 5, 1886.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

You Can't BEAT THEM! For General Family use they are Vastly Superior to ALL other kinds.

THE FAMOUS HOP PLASTERS

Clean, fragrant, curative and highly medicinal, prepared from Fresh Hops, Balsams, Extracts and Gums, *spread on white muslin*.

They restore and vitalize weak parts, subdue inflammation and instantly banish pain whether in the Back, Side, Hip, Leg, Kidneys, Joints, Shoulder, Chest, Breast, Stomach or Muscles. Powerfully soothing, pain allaying and strengthening. *The best plaster on earth* is the verdict of thousands. Mailed for price by proprietors, Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

☞ Swindlers abroad! This plaster is spread on white muslin, ready for instant use. HOP PLASTER CO., signature on every plaster.

ASTHMA CURED! A SINGLE TRIAL convinces the most skeptical. GERMAN ASTHMA CURE Instantly relieves the most violent attack; insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other remedies fail. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is effected in all CURABLE CASES. "It permanently cured me. Refer to me at any time." *Hon. B. Lott, St. Paul, Minn.* "I am entirely restored to health by German Asthma Cure." *Thos. Fitton, Hamilton, Ohio.* "German Asthma Cure is all you claim for it. It never fails." *Prof. E. Von Pingerlin, Greenville, S. C.* "My physician recommended German Asthma Cure. It cured me." *Mrs. M. L. Tetrick, Londonderry, Ohio.* Thousands of similar Letters on file. Ask any druggist about it. German Asthma Cure is sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Trial package free to any address for stamp. R. SCHIFFMAN, M.D., St. Paul, Minn.

Restores original luster and finish to the shoe. Only Dressing that will produce a Polish without shrinking, cracking, or hardening the leather. Each Bottle contains double the quantity of other dressings. Gold Medal received at New Orleans for superiority over all others. Your Shoe Dealer has it. Manuf. by GEO. H. WOOD & CO., BOSTON.

CATARRH FREE. So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince, free. B. S. LAUDERBACH & Co., Newark, N. J.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Outfit worth $5 and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1887.

Rum did it.

Lying did it.

Something of a shower.

It was very like a cyclone.

The Providence Journal did it.

The editors of the Providence "Mud Machine" are happy.

A good illustration of perpetual motion—Col. Honey on Election day.

There was a slight earthquake shock in New Hampshire, Tuesday night.

The people of Michigan voted on Tuesday upon the question of constitutional prohibition and the question was defeated by about 5000 majority.

The ladies who attended the polls all day on Wednesday had good grit, and it is too bad that they could not have had better results to show for their labors.

Mr. James G. Blaine had a great welcome in Arkansas a few days ago. Cannon were fired in his honor. When he alighted from the train he was escorted to the hotel by a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

The Republicans won a great victory in Chicago on Tuesday. The Republican candidate for mayor was elected by 28,000 majority and most of the rest of the Republican ticket was chosen. The socialist element found itself in a hopeless minority.

Our Democratic-Equal Rights friends having now virtually gained control of the State will probably proceed at the earliest opportunity to make quick and short work of demolishing the constitution of Rhode Island which has been there special aversion for many years.

The Democrats carried Wisconsin at the election on Tuesday, very little interst was taken in the contest as only associate judge of the Supreme Court was to be elected. The same party also carried the cities of St. Louis and Cleveland in the municipal elections. Cincinnati went Republican.

Editor Williams of the Providence Journal says "I did it with my little hatchet." Boss Carroll says "I did it with my management." The liquor dealers say "we did it with our money." The Equal Rights men say "we did it with the boys." The Republicans admit that somebody did it.

The tenth ward of the city of Providence gave over twelve hundred majority against the Republican ticket, and the city itself went Democratic by over 3000 majority. Providence would seem to be about as effectually and solidly in the hands of the Democracy as is the city of New York, yet this is the party the Providence Journal says is to redeem the State.

The worst snow storm of the winter took place last Friday and Saturday and extended all over New England. Trains were blockaded everywhere and much damage was done by the storm. In Northern New England it is said the snow is still six and seven feet deep. The people in that region must sigh for the balmy days of June to come speedily.

The Boston Transcript, the leading Mugwump paper of Boston, speaks of the Democratic Congressman from Rhode Island as follows: "It is not a pretty page in political history that ex-Congressman Page of Rhode Island is causing to be written. Page was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Pirce and served twenty-one days. He has begun suit for two years' full pay, he having been allowed only the pay for the unexpired portion of the term after Pirce's retirement."

The Journal is very jubilant over the so-called "May dealers" who were not re-elected to the General Assembly. It is silent in regard to the much larger number of those upon whom it set its seal of condemnation who were re-elected. Among the number are Senators Gifford, Ballou, Dixon and half a dozen others, and Representatives Freeman, Newell, Chamberlain, Cranston, Hayes, Coggeshall and enough more to stir up the ire of the aforesaid Journal, during the coming year.

A writer in the Daily News, probably for political effect, accused us the day before election of abusing two well-known gentlemen of Newport, one of whom was an active aspirant for office. Now if the aforesaid individual will have the kindness to point out one word in the MERCURY in regard to either of the gentlemen not strictly true, we will furnish him with a year's subscription gratis. If that is not enough we will furnish him a crome of the would-be Lieutenant Governor as he appeared on Wednesday evening congratulating the crowd on his election by the people.

The Boston Advertiser commenting upon the Rhode Island election says: Petty things have prevailed over great in Rhode Island, and the dissatisfied Republicans have secured a victory for the grog shops and the Democrats. We are sorry for it, and we think the Republicans who have brought it about will be before the year is over. But it is an "off" year; old personal fueds were revived, and the influence which the Providence Journal gained as a Republican paper has proved sufficient to give Rhode Island her first Democratic governor for years. Personally, Mr. Davis is a gentleman, who will do Rhode Island no harm. Politically, his election is a misfortune. But in a small State like Rhode Island, jealousies and quarrels which would have no effect in a larger community, have great weight, and in the absence of pressing exigencies will sometimes accomplish much.

Capt. Selfridge Ordered Home.

A San Francisco dispatch of Wednesday says: Among the passengers quarantined on the steamer City of Peking, which arrived yesterday from Yokahama with smallpox on board, is Capt. T. O. Selfridge, late commander of United States war ship Omaha, who is en route for Washington under suspension caused by an unfortunate affair, which occurred in Japan on March 4 while he was in command of the Omaha. The vessel had been engaged in shell practice off the island of Ikeshima, twenty-five miles from Nagaski, and the officer in charge reported that all the shells had exploded. Shortly after, however, while a group of Japanese were examining a shell which had been fired from the Omaha it exploded, killing four and wounding seven. On learning these facts Rear Admiral Chandler suspended Captain Selfridge and ordered him to leave by the first steamer, to report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Republican Rally.

There was a rousing Republican rally at the Opera House last Tuesday evening. The building was packed to overflowing and many could not gain admittance. Mr. Geo. A. Littlefield presided and in a graceful, eloquent and telling address introduced the speakers of the evening. Addresses were made by Hon. Stephen A. Cooke, Jr., of Providence, Rathbone Gardner, Esq., of Providence, Hon. Milton Read and Hon. Wm. S. Greene of Fall River, and Mr. Wm. H. Bonaparte of Boston. The latter is a colored gentleman, born in slavery, but now the editor of the Boston Advocate. The speaking was all of a high quality and doubtless was the means of doing much good for the Republican cause. Though the result was not sufficient to save the state from the hands of the Democracy.

Real Estate Sales.

John West has sold the estate on old Beach road, adjoining lands of grantor and grantee and containing nearly 5000 square feet of land with buildings, to Lucy Hayward for $4000.

Wm. H. Raymond has sold about 3000 square feet of land with buildings on Tilley avenue, to Cornelius J. and Johanna M. Sullivan for $2000.

Surgeon Joseph G. Ayers, U. S. N., has purchased the Popple estate on Ayrault street for $5000.

Robert C. Pitman of Newton, Mass., has sold three undivided sevenths parts of the Benjamin Pitman estate on Broadway, this city, to T. T. Pitman for $1, etc.

Rev. S. J. Carroll, formerly of the Thames Street M. E. Church in this city, but now of the Methodist Church at Salt Lake, has gone to Amador, Cal., to fill the local Methodist pastorate there until conference in September next, when he will be given another parish. The Salt Lake Tribune says of him. "Mr. Carroll is Vice President of the Board of Trustees of Salt Lake Seminary and Utah College, has identified himself heartily in the Christian school work of this Territory and has been an unrelentless foe of the Mormon Church. He will be greatly missed in this field, and many will be the prayers and God-speeds that will follow him to his new field of labor."

A cable dispatch says that Captain Samuels, on whose skill as a navigator so much hope was built for the success of the yacht Dauntless in the recent ocean race, has left the yacht, and sailed for home on the steamer. The Captain attributes the defeat of the Dauntless to the owner's mismanagement. He says that Mr. Colt interfered with his orders, and even became abusive, early in the trip. Mr. Colt assumed command finally, and Captain Samuels had little or no authority.

The opposition to bridging the Hudson River is very pronounced in New York shipping circles. At a largely attended meeting of business men, Thursday, at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade, the planting of four piers in the river at Poughkeepsie for the purpose of erecting a bridge was vigorously protested against as an obstruction to navigation.

The genial Charlie Chickering of Pawtucket, who was defeated as a member of the General Assembly says that his many friends borrowed his pencil to scratch his name with and finally, the worst insult of all, they forgot to return the pencil.

The Daily News congratulates itself, the Providence Journal and Telegram for the good work they have accomplished in carrying the State over to the Democracy. In other words, "We, Us & Co." did it.

Already measures have been taken by the National Government to prevent the introduction of cholera into this country from Panama, and to this end quarantine stations have been established along the Texas frontier.

Graves, the murderer of the Maine game wardens, was caught in the post office at Oakland, Cal. He called there for letters, though employed in a hotel a long distance away.

The Supreme Court has decided that it is the duty of the General Assembly and not the Governor to order the new election for Congressman in the Western District.

This cold wave, in its trip through Virginia, is reported to have caused much damage to peas, strawberries and cabbage.

Mr. Sidney Jones Colford of New-York has taken a year's lease of Dr. V. Mott Francis' cottage on Francis street.

Capt. C. S. Curtis, late an assistant at Seaconnet light, is acting keeper at Rose Island vice G. A. Clarke resigned.

The State Election.

The election has come and passed and the Republican party in Rhode Island, for the first time in many years, finds itself in the minority. The result was not in a measure unexpected, though probably few believed that the defeat would be so overwhelming. We will not attempt to recite all the causes that led to this result. The Providence Journal claims the credit, and if it can get any glory out of its traitorous action we are willing they should have it. In our opinion, however, there are other causes quite as potent as the Journal, one of the chief of which is the prohibitory amendment. The liquor and license element in this State is very strong and that element went to work in dead earnest, beginning with the registry of last fall, to get in the initiatory work for the repeal of that amendment. Another and stronger influence than our friends of the aforesaid Providence Journal is the feeling in the city of Providence, that all important offices in the State belong to them and hence they have slaughtered the ticket by casting a majority of nearly three thousand votes against it. Perhaps the rest of the State may remember these things some time in the future. The remaining "reasons" the Providence Journal will give you *ad infinitum, ad nauseum*.

The result is as follows: John W. Davis of Pawtucket, a very respectable Democrat is elected Governor by about 900 majority. There is no choice for Lieutenant Governor nor Secretary of State. Ziba O. Slocum, Democrat, is elected Attorney General and John G. Perry of South Kingstown General Treasurer. There are 19 Republican Senators elected 12 Democrats with 5 vacancies, including Newport. There are 27 Republican Representatives and 35 Democrats with 10 vacancies including 3 in Newport and 1 in Little Compton. The election thus far shows, on joint ballot, 46 Republicans, 47 Democrats and 15 vacancies. The following is the vote by towns and cities:

Vote for Governor.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

	Warmore	Davis	Peabody
Newport	1354	947	4
Jamestown	60	12	4
Little Compton	151	27	16
Middletown	180	25	3
New Shoreham	139	183	4
Portsmouth	169	63	31
Tiverton	183	184	2
Total	2234	1441	109
Scattering 2.			

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Providence	3721	6590	691
Burrillville	318	308	16
Cranston	355	359	53
Cumberland	341	440	21
East Providence	385	630	51
Foster	183	138	19
Glocester	159	239	6
Johnston	366	375	39
Lincoln	651	619	19
North Providence	113	70	24
North Smithfield	131	156	1
Pawtucket	1404	1585	12
Scituate	252	325	36
Smithfield	137	149	31
Woonsocket	696	749	58
Total	9113	12,722	1080
Scattering 29.			

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Charlestown	127	52	34
Exeter	115	66	26
Hopkinton	291	181	44
North Kingstown	386	370	33
South Kingstown	320	393	82
Richmond	119	112	29
Westerly	528	289	31
Total	1892	1463	280
Scattering 6.			

KENT COUNTY.

Coventry	266	357	35
East Greenwich	243	207	19
West Greenwich	35	116	15
Warwick	454	886	182
Total	998	1566	251
Scattering 1.			

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Barrington	94	119	25
Bristol	521	324	71
Warren	260	309	11
Total	875	752	107
Scattering 0.			

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Newport	2234	1,441	109
Providence	9113	12,722	1080
Washington	1892	1,463	280
Kent	998	1,566	251
Bristol	875	752	107
Total	15,112	17,944	1827
Scattering 32.			

Majority for Davis 973.

Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

	Darling	Honey	Kimber
Newport	1298	976	51
Jamestown	60	8	4
Little Compton	127	00	16
Middletown	179	23	0
New Shoreham	142	183	4
Portsmouth	175	60	30
Tiverton	183	184	2
Total	2164	1134	113
Scattering 3.			

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Providence	4165	6274	696
Burrillville	322	308	16
Cranston	289	341	49
Cumberland	353	451	21
East Providence	427	501	144
Foster	183	138	19
Glocester	152	252	5
Johnston	380	368	39
Lincoln	678	610	16
North Providence	114	71	24
North Smithfield	131	156	1
Pawtucket	1481	1537	12
Scituate	253	325	34
Smithfield	139	148	31
Woonsocket	699	750	56
Total	9766	12,306	1163
Scattering 13.			

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Charlestown	127	50	36
Exeter	116	66	24
Hopkinton	293	181	34
North Kingstown	388	366	33
South Kingstown	370	334	96
Richmond	129	102	22
Westerly	533	290	26
Total	1962	1389	291
Scattering 1.			

KENT COUNTY.

Coventry	270	357	25
East Greenwich	246	205	18
West Greenwich	41	116	8
Warwick	543	749	144
Total	1102	1427	195
Scattering 1.			

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Barrington	117	112	22
Bristol	529	321	69
Warren	275	296	10
Total	921	729	101
Scattering 0.			

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Newport	2164	1431	113
Providence	9766	12,306	1163
Washington	1962	1389	291
Kent	1102	1427	195
Bristol	921	729	101
Total	15,915	17,285	1863
Scattering 17.			

Honey lacks 510 of a majority.

Members of the General Assembly Elected.

[Democrats in italics; new members designated by an asterisk*.]

SENATORS.

Newport—No election.
Tiverton—*Nathaniel B. Church.**
Little Compton—Nathaniel Church.*
Portsmouth—W. L. Sisson.
Middletown—Melville Bull.
Jamestown—Thomas Chez Watson.
New Shoreham—*Frank Littlefield.**
Providence—*Oscar Lapham.**
North Providence—Ira Olney.
Smithfield—Alonzo. F. Mowry.
Cumberland—*I. H. Easterbrook.*
Scituate—*Charles H. Perkham.*
Cranston—J. Titus Andrews.*
Burrillville—No election.
Foster—Walter I. Stone.
East Providence—A. N. Cunningham.*
Glocester—*C. W. Farnum.**
Pawtucket—*Lucian Upham.**
Johnston—Ezra Gifford.
Woonsocket—Henry L. Ballou.
Lincoln—H. A. Stearns*
North Smithfield—*Byron C. Andrews.**
South Kingstown—No election.
North Kingstown—Allen Reynolds.
Westerly—Nathan F. Dixon.
Hopkinton—Alva A. Crandall.*
Richmond—Charles J. Greene.
Charlestown—George Carmichael, Jr.*
Exeter—No election.
Warwick—*Franklin Treat.**
Coventry—*Joseph P. Congdon*.*
East Greenwich—No election.
West Greenwich—*John T. Parker.*
Bristol—Augustus O. Bourn.
Warren—*George S. Brown*.*
Barrington—Lewis B. Smith*.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Newport—Mahlon Van Horne, Thos. T. Carr.* No election for the other three.
Tiverton—George W. Gray.*
Little Compton—No election.
Portsmouth—John F. Chase.
Middletown—Joel Peckham.
Jamestown—John M. Douglass.
New Shoreham—*Christopher E. Champlin*.*
Providence—*Frank A. Rhodes*, Lorin M. Cook*, Joseph G. Mathews*, William B. Blanding*, William H. Mulvey*, William K. Potter*, Thomas F. Pierce*, George T. Brown*, Clarence A. Aldrich*, Charles E. Gorman*, Joseph H. Banks*, Thomas Davis*.*
North Providence—Charles H. Cozzens.
Smithfield—A. B. Capron*.
Cumberland—*Albert P. Holley, L. F. C. Garvin.*
Scituate—*R. S. Young.*
Cranston—Robert T. Thurber*, *Nelson E. Church.**
Burrillville—No election.
Foster—H. Lester Place.
East Providence—*T. Leonard.**
Glocester—*George W. Steere.*
Pawtucket—William W. Blodgett, *Thos. W. Robinson*, John H. Davis*, Charles B. Robinson*, William Hoffman*, Amos D. Arnold.*
Johnston—James H. Walsh*, Rufus W. Harris.
Woonsocket—*Seth S. Getchell*, Charles H. Meyer*, Ambrose M. Feeley*, Aram Pothier*, Samuel H. Doane*.*
Lincoln—E. L. Freeman, O. A. Newell, C. F. Crawford, R. L. Mowry.*
North Smithfield—*George J. Hendrick.*
South Kingstown—No election.
North Kingstown—George T. Cranston.
Westerly—Henry E. Chamberlain, George H. Utter.
Hopkinton—Alexander B. Briggs.*
Richmond—*Levi J. Cornell.*
Charlestown—George S. Cross.*
Exeter—No election.
Warwick—*Thomas Spencer*, O. S. Baker*, Thomas Cayle.** No election for fourth Representative.
Coventry—*George B. Parker.**
East Greenwich—No election.
West Greenwich—*Rhodes K. Edwards, 2d.**
Bristol—Henry W. Hayes, Chandler H. Coggeshall.
Warren—*William B. Nichols.**
Barrington—John F. Richmond.*

The vote for Secretary of State stands 15,088 for Mr. Addeman, 17,170 for Mr. McGuinness, 1,717 for Mr. Warner and 14 scatterings. Mr. McGuinness lacks 540 of an election.

For Attorney General Mr. Metcalf has 15,057, Mr. Slocum 18,509, scattering 34, majority for Slocum 2,518.

For General Treasurer Mr. Clark has 16,277, Mr. Perry 18,890, scattering 4, majority for Perry 2,609.

In our last issue we announced the probability of Newport being visited during the coming pleasure season, by Her Royal Highness, Queen Kapiolani, of the Hawaiian Islands. Later intelligence received via San Francisco Bulletin of March 23d, says:

"Private advices give the information that the proposed foreign tour of Queen Kapiolani has been abandoned. It was her intention to visit this country and England, to attend the jubilee of Queen Victoria, and to "do" Europe, but at the last moment, because of financial and other considerations, King Kalakaua had the plan given up. On this topic the Herald of Honolulu says: The band will not go to England with her Majesty for two reasons; first, because it will not; second, because it is understood to be definitely settled that the proposed foreign tour of her Majesty is indefinitely postponed."

The Hotel Delmonte, at Monterey, Cal., belonging to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and valued at $350,000, was destroyed by fire shortly before midnight, Friday, April 1st. There were nearly 300 guests in the hotel, mostly Eastern people. Most of them lost all of their trunks and clothing. Those who were not overcome by fright saved their jewels and money. They were all huddled together on the grounds, where they had to shiver all night, many of them having nothing more than their night clothes.

Alex McArthur, who left Winnipeg about a month ago to find the North Pole, has returned. The news of the movements of the Esquimaux whom he expected to meet was discouraging. They will not be on Hudson Bay till the fall, and as the only other route was that which Col. Gilder, the Arctic explorer, found impracticable, he decided to abandon the trip for the present. He says he will make another attempt next fall.

At least one hundred missing girls have been reported since the discovery of the mysterious murder at Rahway, N. J. The latest theory is that the victim was a Danish immigrant, some Danes having expressed the opinion that her clothes were made in Denmark.

It is again announced that a special session of Congress will be called for Oct. 1.

It is reported that the Fish Commission steamer Albatross is to be refitted and sent out to the Pacific.

Marriages.

In this city, 3d inst., by Rev. M. VanHorne, Mr Sumner Fayerweather, of South Kingston, R. I., and Miss Ada E. Williams, of this city.

In this city, 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Broadway, by Rev. M. W. Covell, assisted by Rev. Mr. Merritt, of Fall River, Charles G. Polleys, of Fall River, and Katie G., daughter of F. N. Barlow of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 1st inst., Richard, infant child of William and Mary Ebbett, aged 10 months and 2 weeks.

In this city, 2d inst., Henry H., son of John P. and Sarah L. Easton, in the 20th year of his age.

In this city, 3d inst., Mrs. Mary Harrington, aged 87 years.

In this city, 4th inst., Serena, wife of William O. Gladding, aged 78 years.

In this city, 5th inst., Michael, son of Michael and Nelly Sullivan, aged 1 year and 3 months.

In this city, 7th inst., Anna A., wife of Edwin R. James, and daughter of Isaac and Harriet Durfee, aged 32 years.

Funeral from St. John's Chapel on Monday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

In Putnam, Conn., 1st inst., Jesse Eddy, formerly of this city, aged 70 years.

The April PANSY embraces in its contents, stories, poems, sketches historical and biographical, teeming with present truths and pulsing with life adapted to the needs of its every reader. The Easter poem, as well as the paper on "Some Remarkable Women," are of importance and interest. The former as adapted for a recitation, and the latter being a sketch of Frances E. Willard, with a good portrait. Illustrated throughout. $1.00 per year. Boston: D. Lothrop Company.

Keep sweet your breath—if maid or wife,
Or old or young, or large or small,
If you have any hope in life,—
If you have any friends at all.
Keep sweet your breath—and heed the warning,
Use SOZODONT each night and morning!

Like the Perfume Wafted

from beds of flowers is the breath that has been rendered agreeably odorous with SOZODONT, which communicates to the teeth a marble whiteness, and to the gums a roseate tint. Use it, and beautify your mouth.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful in every house.

A blind man in Iowa can tell the color of a red hot stove simply by touching it.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

It seems paradoxical, but it is true, that floating debts will sink a corporation.

Those persons who do not need Iron, but who are troubled with Nervousness and Dyspepsia, will find in Carter's Little Nerve Pills a most desirable article. They are mostly used in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in this way often exert a most magical effect. Take just one pill of each kind after eating and you will be free from Indigestion and Dyspepsia. In vials at 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

"Now, then," said the dancing-master when he was setting his clock, "all hands hands."

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1887.	STANDARD TIME. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
9 Sat	5 30	6 33	8 23	8 36	9 05
10 Sun	5 29	6 34	9 38	9 26	9 51
11 Mon	5 27	6 35	10 44	10 15	10 38
12 Tues	5 26	6 36	11 44	11 07	11 27
13 Wed	5 24	6 37	mon	.....	12 04
14 Thurs	5 22	6 38	0 38	0 18	1 06
15 Fri	5 21	6 39	1 25	1 13	2 13

First Quarter, 1st day, 8h. 51m., morning.
Full Moon, 8th day, 6h. 39m., morning.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 11h. 4m., evening.
New Moon, 23d day, 3h. 53m., morning.
First Quarter, 30th day, 6h. 0m., evening.

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BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

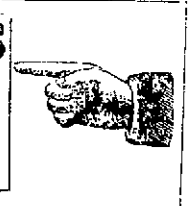
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE
the best and safest Washing Compound known.
Used As Directed
it produces better results with a greater saving of Time and Labor in Washing and House-cleaning, than anything yet invented.
Wash your Dishes, Glassware, Windows, Curtains, Jewelry, Silver, in fact everything, with it. Try it in the Bath, and note its Superiority over Soap
Beware of Imitations. The Genuine always bears the above Symbol and name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

MAKES Short Hours For Women.

ONLY 10 O'CLOCK AND MY WASHING ALL DONE PEARLINE DID IT

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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New York City.

GRANITE IRON WARE.

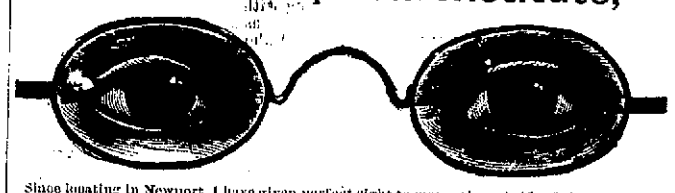
THE FINEST ARTICLE FOR COOKING PURPOSES EVER PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

It does not crack when heated, and will bear the roughest treatment. Chemical analysis has failed to show anything injurious in its composition. We have sold Granite Iron for several years and our sales in this line are CONSTANTLY INCREASING. The articles made in this ware are TOO NUMEROUS to mention here, but an inspection of the same at our store will convince the most sceptical that all we say of it is true.

WARREN & WOOD,
287 & 289 WESTMINSTER ST.,
HOPPIN HOMESTEAD BUILDING.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WALL PAPERS.
NEARLY ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION ROLLS TO SELECT FROM.
$10,000 WORTH OF MY STOCK,
Including the entire purchase from Mr. F. A. Lincoln's store, No. 280 Westminster street, at about 30 per cent. discount.
Common papers from 4c. per roll up, and Gilts from 12½c up.
Window Shades of every description at Lowest Prices.
The Providence Wall Paper House,
C. A. CADY, Prop'r.,
337 to 341 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Imperfect Sight CORRECTED AT THE New York Optical Institute,



Since locating in Newport, I have given perfect sight to more than half of its spectacle-wearing people. Having by hard study and practical experience a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye and the changes and defects causing imperfect sight, I am enabled to prescribe glasses upon strict Scientific principles. My stock of Spectacles and Eyeglasses is made of the best material, and nothing but what will prove comfortable and a benefit to the wearer. Knowing that there are many here whose eyes require the services of a competent and Scientific Optician, it is with the utmost confidence that I offer my services, and hope to confer upon them the benefit derived from properly fitted glasses. I have also a fine line of

Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers Thermometers, Magnifying Glasses, Compasses, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Cameras, Batteries, &c.

CHAS. D. MUELLER, BELLEVUE AVE.

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR SPRING STYLES IN CHAMBER SUITS DAILY.
E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

SEASIDE MARKET,
292 THAMES., Near Post Office.
W. S. LAWTON, - - - Proprietor.
DEALER IN
Choice Meats, Poultry, Game,
Tongues, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Eggs, Butter, Vegetables, and everything for a First-Class Table. Families Supplied and Orders called for Daily by Responsible Men. Goods promptly delivered. Agent for J. & J. Darlington Philadelphia Butter. Connected by Telephone.

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH COAL,"
FRANKLIN OF LYKENS VALLEY,
SUSQUEHANA RED ASH.
OAK, MAPLE, WALNUT AND PINE WOOD, at the PEOPLE'S COAL YARD,
MAIN OFFICE 187 THAMES STREET.
PERRY BROTHERS.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,
—DEALERS IN—
COAL Coal & Wood,
PERRY MILL Wf., 341 THAMES ST

New York Hat House.
O'NEILL'S
We keep the latest styles in
H A T S
Come and see them and be convinced that the prices are the lowest.
Furnishing Goods
Constantly kept.
O'NEILL'S
261 Thames-st.

P. J. MURPHY,
Practical Plumber
SUCCESSOR TO C. GREASON,
AT THE OLD STAND,
161 SPRING STREET,
(1 door north of Mill St.)
SANITARY PLUMBING and VENTILATION
A specialty, and will receive prompt and personal attention. First class work solicited, and references furnished on application.
Connected by telephone

New Advertisements.

BANK STOCK AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Auction Saturday, April 9, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the New England Commercial Bank eight shares of the capital stock of said Bank, and two shares of the capital stock of the Merchants Bank.

GEORGE C. CARR, Administrator,
4-9 Jamestown, R. I.

Forrest F. Tebbetts,

NEW CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

CLOAKS.

The Largest Stock,
The Lowest Prices.

We offer the finest $5 Spring Jacket ever shown. 50 different styles in fine checks, mixtures and black, with or without hood. Cheaper as well as finer qualities.

WRAPS, in Cloth, Brocade Velvet, Silk, and Jitted Grenadine, from $5 to $25.

JERSEY WAISTS, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

In endless variety. All new this Spring. No old goods.

Sign of the GREAT WHITE BEAR,

JACK by name, whose picture we will give you if you call for one.

TEA!

TEA!

TEA!

If you want to taste a tea that is perfection, try the Formosa that we are selling at

50 cts. a Pound

—OR—

2 1-2 lbs. for $1.

You will notice that at the dollar rate the tea costs you forty cents per pound. We give no chromos, glass ware, crockery ware, etc., but a better tea for the money than you can buy at any other store in the city. Try it.

—AT—

Wilcox & Barlow's,

145 Thames St.

A.C. Titus & Co's Column

A. C. Titus & Co.'s

HOUSEFURNISHING

EMPORIUM

One of the largest and most complete concerns in New England.

Every Want Supplied,
Every Taste Gratified,
Every Buyer Satisfied.

Every day brings new and novel designs in useful goods to please the tastes of our customers.

FINE

Carpetings

Our Spring selection a revelation, and many are taking advantage of the fine things we are offering at prices that are not discounted in the trade.

Wall Papers

F. K. BECK'S & Co.'s fine goods at the prices of ordinary papers. An immense stock and fine assortment.

Chamber Furniture

3 CAR LOADS.

Making without any exaggeration as fine a line as ever shown in Rhode Island. Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Ash. We are making a specialty of our Antique Oak Sets.

A. C. TITUS & CO.

Parlor Suits

An elegant line of Parlor Work. 5, 6 and 7 piece suits and odd pieces. Suits made up in Rugs, Sultan Plush, Silk Plush, Embossed Plush and other prevailing goods. Some very nobby suits 5 and 6 pieces Sultan and Silk Plush in various colors.

Baby Carriages

of the best makes and nobbiest styles. The flattering sales of the past week lead us to believe we have selected the correct styles, and spring orders must be duplicated.

COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Our facilities for housefurnishing are almost unlimited and enable us to furnish a house complete from top to bottom in 48 hours.

A. C. TITUS

& CO.,

225 to 229 Thames-st.

Miscellaneous.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance for the Assessment and Collection of a Tax.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SECTION 1. A tax is hereby imposed and levied, and shall be assessed and apportioned by the Assessors of Taxes of this city before the first day of next June, on the inhabitants of this city and the ratable property within the same, for the current municipal fiscal year, in a certain percentage of the valuation (to be made by said assessors) of all the ratable property of this city, to wit; a tax of one dollar and four cents on every one hundred dollars of the said value of said property. Said tax shall be collected and paid into the City Treasury on and between the fifteenth day of July and the first day of September next.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately; and from and out of said tax four cents on every one hundred dollars of said valuation shall be applied to the purpose of paying indebtedness of this city or interest thereon and for appropriation to the sinking fund of this city; and the residue of said tax, with the money now in the City Treasury, shall be and hereby is appropriated as follows, as near as may be;

For State Tax (whereof this city's portion is hereby included in the assessment of said city tax)	$35,368 26
For Streets and Highways ($10,000 of the same being set apart for building sewers and providing for sewerage)	80,000 00
For Public Schools	36,000 00
For Fire Department	22,000 00
For Watch and Police	27,000 00
For Salaries	19,000 00
For Lighting Streets	26,000 00
For City Asylum	6,000 00
For Paupers and Vagrants	3,500 00
For Parks and Public Buildings	4,000 00
For Water Supply	10,300 00
For Books, Stationery and Printing	2,000 00
For Board of Health	1,000 00
For Removal of House Offal	3,900 00
For Watering Streets	5,500 00
For Burial Grounds	900 00
For Ward Meetings	350 00
For Easton's Brach	3,000 00
For Main Sewer Outlet	34,863 77
For Fifth Ward School House	10,051 16
For Sinking Fund	5,156 12
For Coupons and Interest	6,250 00
For Incidentals	2,000 00
	$345,952 31
Deduct balance in City Treasury from last fiscal year	48,431 00
	$296,521 31

[Passed March 25, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness:
4-2-3t WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in relation to the care of Public Parks and other property.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SECTION 1. The public parks and such public lands and buildings in the use or control of the City of Newport, as are not already by law or by order of the City Council placed in care or under the charge of any other committee, city officer or department, shall hereafter be in charge of the committee on public property, which committee shall from time to time, and at least once every year, report to the City Council what improvements to the same are advisable or what repairs thereto are necessary, with estimates of the probable expense therefor; and all expenditures ordered by the City Council for the public parks and other public lands and buildings aforesaid, shall be made under the direction of said committee, but no expense shall be incurred by said committee other than the employment of the necessary labor and services required for the care and improvement of said public parks, nor in excess of one hundred dollars in any one instance for necessary repairs and improvements to such public buildings, without express authority of the City Council.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed March 25, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
4-2-3w City Clerk.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Twenty-five and one-half acres of good, tillable land situated in Middletown, on the Oliphant and East Main Roads, formerly part of the estate of Philip Anthony. For particulars, inquire of JOHN H. CROSBY, JR.,
3-26-3w 135 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

TO ALL DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The attention of dealers in commercial fertilizers is called to Chapter 581, Public Laws, in relation to the sale of fertilizers in this State. All dealers in fertilizers are liable to prosecution and fine if the provision of that Chapter are not complied with.

Copies of the law may be obtained of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture at his office, 55 Westminster street, Providence.

By order of the State Board of Agriculture.
C. W. SMITH, Secretary.
3-26-4w

IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED

That the largest, choicest and greatest variety —of—

EASTER CARDS

In the city, are to be found at

ARNOLD'S ART STORE,
12 Broadway.

Prices as low as the lowest.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN & PIANO CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

Established 35 years. Everywhere recognized as standard instruments. New and elegant designs. Fully Warranted. Catalogues free.

FACTORY and WAREROOMS,
Tremont St., opp. Waltham St.,
BOSTON.

BENNETT,

NEAR BOSTON STORE.

SPRING OVERCOATS

AT ALL PRICES.

$5 to $20.

Elegant line of

STIFF HATS,

Made to my order by Melville Co., of N. Y.

25 TONS
Russell Coe Fertilizer

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

J. A. BROWN'S.

500 BUSHELS ROSE,
500 BUSHELS HEBRON,
SEED POTATOES,

—FROM—

Halton, Maine, Selected Stock.

—AT—

J. A. BROWN'S, MARKET SQUARE.

Miscellaneous.

WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE, AT 97 1-2 and accrued interest, with 25 per cent. of stock bonus, A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

THE ORANGE BELT R'Y CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. 5.20 YEAR GOLD BONDS. INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY. PAYABLE AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK. DUE 1907. THE

Orange Belt Railroad

Extends from Monroe, a station on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway, along the west bank of Lake Monroe, southwesterly through the towns of Sylvan Lake, Paola, Island Lake, Glen Ethel, Longwood, Altamont, Forest City, Toronto, Lakeville, Clarkona, Millers, and Crown Point to Oakland, a beautiful village located on the south shore of Lake Apopka, a distance of 34 miles, and is being rapidly extended through to Point Pinellas on the Gulf.

This road passes through the most fertile lands of the State of Florida and the most thrifty orange belt of the State. It is doing a very satisfactory business and earning more than the interest on its bonded debt, and when completed we see no reason why it should not pay handsome dividends on its stock, as it is bonded for the small amount of $5000 per mile.

These bonds are a first and only lien on the road and equipment, and in addition are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Orange Belt Investment Co., WHICH OWNS LARGE MILLS AT LONGWOOD THAT ARE EARNING OVER $40,000 A YEAR NET; BESIDES WHICH THE COMPANY HAVE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND OTHER PROPERTY, ESTIMATED IN ALL, WITH THE MILLS, TO BE WORTH $300,000, AND WHEN THE ROAD IS FINISHED TO POINT PINELLAS, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE INVESTMENT COMPANY'S PROPERTY WILL BE WORTH AT LEAST $1,000,000, NOT INCLUDING THE RAILROAD AND ITS FRANCHISES.

The company reserves the right to redeem these bonds at any time after five years, and it is believed that they will be able to retire them all in five years, as it is for the interest of the guarantors to do so, they being the owners of 75 per cent. of the stock, which, with the 25 per cent. we offer, will own the road after these bonds have been retired and will be the only lien upon the railroad equipment and franchises.

We look upon this security as a good investment, and with 25 per cent. of stock bonus offered with the bonds they should command the attention of the investing public.

Griswold & Gillett,

3 Wall St., N. Y.

3-19-4w

CLOTHING!!

CLOTHING!

Already received. A new line of

MEN'S AND YOUTHS'

Spring Clothing

—IN—

WHIPCORDS, PLAIN and FANCY CASSIMERS and CHEVIOT SUITS,

Both in Sacks and 4-button cutaways.

Spring Overcoats.

Our line of Spring Overcoats beats anything we ever offered before; the assortment is larger, the styles better and the prices lower. In sizes from the boy of five years to the full-grown man.

J. E. Seabury,

218 & 220 Thames-st.

Do you want the Earth?

We can't give you that, but we can give you the best bargains on the earth in

CLOCKS.

We are overstocked, overloaded, overcrowded, overwhelmed with this big assortment and for two weeks we offer them at clean-sweep figures, at

146 THAMES STREET.

D.L.Cummings,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.

Miscellaneous.

Wishing to reduce my stock of

OVERCOATS

—AND—

Winter Suits

before taking stock, March 1st, I will sell them at a great reduction from former prices.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

199 THAMES STREET.

The Light Running Domestic,

The most reliable Machine made.

F. S. WAITE

Agent, 293 Thames street.

Butterick's Patterns for April,

F. S. WAITE, Agent, 293 Thames St.

AGENCY

Lewando's French Dye House.

F. S. WAITE, 293 Thames st.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

F. S. WAITE,

293 Thames St.

Church's Fertilizer.

This valuable Fertilizer will be delivered this year from the following places in Portsmouth.

Post Office, Newtown,
Jonathan A. Sisson's,
James Sweet's, West Road.

And the above named gentlemen will act as agents for its sale.

L. D. TALLMAN,
2-5-3m **Agent.**

The Newport Agricultural Warehouse,

19 & 23 BROADWAY,

Offers for 1887 great inducements in its unlimited supplies for the Farm, Garden and Lawn. Just received, a choice stock of

Timothy, Clover, Redtop, Hungarian, Millet, Buckwheat, Spring-Rye, Kentucky Blue and Orchard Grass,

and all kinds of fine seeds which can be bought at the lowest cash prices.

PLOWS and HARROWS

Of all the best manufactures. Special notice should be given the CLARK DISK HARROW, the best in the market at lowest price. The new double harness for $15, the best of all.

Chittendens, Mitchells, Darlings, Mapes and Standard Fertilizers

always in stock. Land Plaster $8 per ton. Try it, the finest thing for potatoes. A lot of Stockbridge Corn Manure for $38 per ton. Fine Vermont Oats 55c. per bushel, New York State 50c. per bushel. Choice Flower and Garden Seed, Paints, Hardware, Oils, Woodware, in fact, all goods that can be used on the Farm, Garden and Lawn.

GEO. A. WEAVER.

PIANOS

TO RENT

For the Season.

A Large Stock to Select from.

FINE STATIONERY,
FINE LINEN PAPER,
CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT
30c. PER LB.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.

John Rogers,

210 THAMES ST

Callas, Carnations, Primroses, Fine Window Plants.

WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

February Sales

—AT—

Clarke's News Depot,

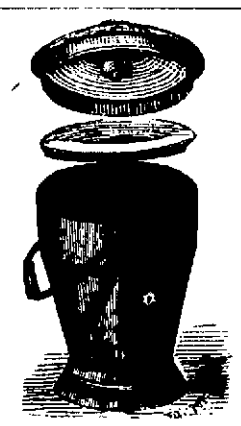
BACK NUMBERS OF

HARPER'S BAZAAR,
LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED,
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
PUCK, LIFE, &C.,

AT 25c. a bundle.

Also a few copies of the Christmas No. London News, at 25c. per copy. At

Clarke's News Depot.



A Blessing in Every Family.

PATENT

Chamber Pail and Water Closet

COMBINED.

For Sanitary Purposes. Among its chief recommendations are the combined Odorless and Air-Tight Covers. No family can afford to be without one, as they are portable and can be used to great advantage in every household.

GALVANIZED IRON,

ONLY $1.00.

Over 400 now in use in this city.

Walsh Bros.

222 THAMES ST.,

COR. FRANK.

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES

PRICE REDUCED.

SEED OATS

VERY HANDSOME.

Grass Seeds

BEST QUALITY.

Call and see quality and get prices.

A. A. BARKER,

162 and 164 Broadway,
NEWPORT, R. I.

The people who have been disappointed in the results obtained from the use of COCOA WINES, BEEF WINE and IRON, or the so called EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL, should use

CHERRY MALT

PHOSPHITES,

a combination of Wild Cherry, Extract of Malt and the Hypophosphites.

CHERRY MALT acts on the Stomach and Liver, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, thereby making it applicable for Dyspepsia, in its various forms; Loss of Appetite, Headache, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Consumption, etc. If your druggist does not keep it, send $1 for one bottle or $5 for six bottles. Express paid.

LIEBIG PHARMACAL CO.,
78 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

Eddy's Refrigerators

ARE THE

BEST.

A large assortment of all sizes and styles now in store and for sale at reasonable prices by the manufacturer's SOLE AGENT for Newport,

W. K. COVELL, Jr.,

163 Thames St.

Dealer in choice Housefurnishing goods.

Miscellaneous.

CANADA HARDWOOD ASHES UNLEACHED

In car loads, 14 to 17 tons. This being our only business, our long experience enables us to *guarantee* the *quality* to be the *best*. Price and pamphlet sent on application.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS,

No. 2 Broadway, Newport, R. I.,

Is our authorized agent for these ashes in this city and vicinity.

MUNROE, JUDSON & STROUP,
32 Arcade Block, Oswego, N. Y.
Importers.

TO LET.

THE HOMESTEAD FARM of the late Jacob Mott with the shore privilege, situated in the town of Portsmouth, R. I. will be let for one year. For terms etc., apply to
JOHN C. MOTT, Portsmouth,
or J. MOTT, Jr., Providence.

Trees For Sale.

Arbor Vitæ, White and Blue Spruce and White Maple.

Cor. Forest Ave. & West Main road
H. M. WILSON.

3-5-2m

REMOVAL.

W. C. STODDARD, Dentist,

Has removed to rooms over National Exchange Bank, 36 Washington Square, near State House.

H stands for "Headquarters" where photographs are made,

O stands for "Oil Colors" of every light and shade.

L stands for "Lenses," the finest that can be bought.

L again stands for "Lightning" process which photographs ones thoughts.

O now stands for "Opaque," which when carefully used, all imperfections vanish like summer morning dews.

W stands for "Water," most important in our trade, to wash out deadly chemicals when neglected pictures surely fade.

A stands for "Albums" in which our samples we display, of photographs that just suit you or we receive no pay.

Y stands for "Years" of patience with both the young and old; there's many more ideas to tell you but this space them all won't hold.

James U. Cooper,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

3 MILL STREET.

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING and GRAINING. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to KALSOMINING.

Newport Hard Wax Polish.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

First fill the wood with some good filler after the filling has been rubbed off the surface, allow it ten hours to dry, then rub on a coat of the polish with a piece of cloth; let it stand ten or fifteen minutes, and polish by rubbing briskly with a stiff brush, with a woolen cloth or felt. For carved work the polish can be thinned with Turpentine, and applied with a brush. Never use the Polish over oil that is not dry. The Polish can be used without filling, with a good effect.

RHODE ISLAND

Hospital Trust Co.

Office 60 South Main Street.

Open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $800,000.

PAYS *interest on* DEPOSITS, *subject to checks at sight:*

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

All information furnished at this Company's office.

The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the settlement of estates*, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

Executors, Administrators, receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, *are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.*

Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, and John C. Pegram.

HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
W. H. LATHAM, Vice President.
E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

—FOR—

GENTLEMEN.

SMOKING SETS,
CIGAR CASES,
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
CIGAR TUBES,

SMALL BOXES OF

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC

Cigars,

Suitable for presents. Call and examine.

J. D. Richardson & Co.
306 Thames Street.

Opp. Post Office.

Farm and Family

Winter in the West.

It seems to be not all profit and pleasure in the western cattle ranches, and we believe if farmers in Vermont would submit to as many privations here and live as cheaply, they could, as a rule, make as much money as in the far west. Some may, by bearing the hardships and improving their land, get the rise in value, but in legitimate farming we will put Vermont against the west.

A Tongue river, Montana, stockman says: "At Lignite, where my herd is located, I saw a piteous sight. As far as I could see up and down the river cattle were standing knee-deep in snow, unable to obtain a blade of grass for substance and gnawing the wood of the willows as a last resort. In a space of fifty yards square I counted twenty-five dead beasts, and a cowboy told me there were fully 1000 dead between Lignite and Moon Creek, a few miles above. The living cattle are almost unable to move, as their feet and ankles are almost raw masses of bleeding flesh from having been cut at every step by the crusted snow. They occasionally go upon the ice in search of water, and, finding an air-hole, tumble into the river. Men cutting ice saw thirty cattle drowned in two hours. They could not be driven away, as they were mad with thirst."

A friend of ours stated that a ranchman, a friend of his, offered to give twenty-five per cent of his herd and $25,000 to be guaranteed against further loss in his herd this winter. How does that look where the loss of an animal is the neighborhood talk for days?

"Proving up" in eastern Dakota is not without its difficulties. Special Agent High relates that while in Aberdeen recently a settler appeared at the land office to make a final proof of a homestead entry. He appeared much troubled, and finally stated that he had made all the required improvements, but did not know what to do about his "continuous residence," as the wind "kept blowing it away.'—[Vermont Watchman.

Somebody wrote to the editor of a village paper to ask how he would "break an ox." The editor replied as follows: "If only one ox, a good way would be to hoist him, by means of a long chain attached to his tail, to the top of a pole forty feet from the ground. Then hoist him by a rope tied to his horns to another pole. Then descend on to his back a five ton pile driver, and if that don't break him, let him start a country newspaper, and trust people for subscriptions. One of the two ways will do it sure."

Special Fertilizers.

The use of fertilizers of a special class or those having but one element of plant food is supposed to be dangerous. These fertilizers are called stimulants by some persons, but this term is wholly misused. If 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or 200 pounds of superphosphate or 500 pounds of potash salts or 40 bushels of lime makes the crop jump, so to speak, it is because it needed precisely the element of plant food contained in the fertilizer. If one kindles a pile of wood he makes a fire and warms himself; there would be no warmth from the wood without the fire; the wood contains all the elements of heat, but lacks the spark which starts combustion and produceds the union of the oxygen of the air with the carbon of the wood. So if a farmer uses 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, and it starts the grass or the wheat or the oats into luxuriant growth, he applies just the element needed to develope the latent fertility of the soil, waiting for this one thing to complete the perfect plant food. If other elements are not there the nitrogen will be inert, useless, and ineffective, just as the wood is inert and useless without the spark, if it were not there the spark of fire would also be useless. If other elements of the plant food are in the soil the nitrate will have no effect. If it had, it would operate as a stimulant But plants have no nervous system that can be excited to abnormal action, hence the very fact that any special fertilizer has had an effect upon plant growth proves that this element was wanting in the soil.—[N. Y. Times.

Horses that Sell Well.

There is no branch of the stock industry that, with judicious management, pays better than rearing horses. Farmers may come in for their share of profit in this industry if they will but exercise common sense. There are enough trotters; remember this and leave their rearing and training to professional breeders. The farmer's opportunity lies in the production of good serviceable animals, which will sell at a remunerative price. Such horses always pay, and there is not half the risk in raising these there is with the lighter and more nervous trotters. It is only about one trotter in 500 that amounts to anything—at least that makes a sufficiently good record to pay for his trouble and brings a big sum extra. When a trotter falls below a certain standard he is the most valueless of horses to own.

There is always a ready sale for half-bred percherons, as is there indeed for any good shaped horse that will weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. The quick stepping ones prove excellent coachers and are in demand as carriage teams, while the more clumsy, slow going animals prove valuable as cart and truck horses.

Care of Farm Stock.

Calves, pigs, lambs and chickens should all have a share of attention now. Feed well and liberally from the first, as the amount required to enable them to make a rapid and thrifty growth is but little more than necessary to keep them alive. Just a handful more of grain, a little better care, a little attention to the change of food, and to make such a variety as will tempt it to eat heartily and digest well, is what makes the difference between the animal its owner is proud of and for which he asks and receives a round price, and one of which he is or ought to be ashamed every time he sees a neighbor looking at it. Yet liberality in feeding is not all. Feed judiciously. The farmer who does not know how to vary his feed so as to produce growth of frame and mascular development if he wish, or to change the form by clothing it in fat when he so pleases, has yet much to learn of his business. And if he knows this he should not trust it to the care of those who have not his skill or judgment. Let him always make it a point to see his animals each day, and to know just how they are being fed, and to watch the result of every change of food or care.

The Preservation of Hay.

The proper preservation of hay is just now attracting considerable attention in some of our exchanges, and it is a matter of importance which does not appear to be appreciated. It goes without saying that tons upon tons of hay are ruined before they ever get into the barn or in the stacks. Many men seem indisposed to study the nature of grass and hay, or even to think of the effect of too great maturity of the weather upon them. Acres of grass are annually permitted to mature before cutting to a degree that makes the hay mostly woody fiber. Then the immense quantities of hay that are put into stacks suffer detriment to the extent that the storms and winds can reach the hay. It is one of the big leaks on the farm, and a little thought will show that to be the case. Yet many have, no doubt, never thought of the waste. One writer, in speaking about the effect of the wind upon hay stacks, says that it is particularly noticeable on alfalfa stacks. On the inside of these stacks, where the light and wind does not penetrate, the alfalfa preserves its color of light green. But on the outside of the stack it will bleach and discolor.

Well, what shall be done? Barn room is not always available. The next best thing is to cover the stack, and boards are the best for that purpose, for the stack should be so covered that the sides can be protected. If the cover is only such that the sides will catch all the drip there will not be any great benefit, though there will be some. The Rural and Stockman thinks that if many of the little and some of the big leaks upon the farm should be attended to, our farmers and live stock men would find their business profits suddenly increasing to a degree that might astonish them.—[Western Rural.

Spring Farm Cleaning.

While the wife cleans the house, let husband clean the farm. If vegetable matter is left about the yard, its rapid decay during the damp, warm weather of spring and summer, will poison the air and affect the health of the family. If left about the barn, lots and fields, it will have a like influence on the farm animals. Hogs are doubly liable to be injured, for they not only breathe the fouled air, but nest in such litter. Farm cleaning will save loss from disease. The litter has great value as a fertilizer when properly applied. The intelligent use of this manure ensures better crops, and the farm is capable of a more thorough cultivation. Make bonfires of pieces of wood, brush, stumps, etc., not fit for fuel, and give the charcoal to the swine and the ashes to the fruit trees. Remember this work is not complete until those stump, and stones are removed which can be taken out with a reasonable amount of labor; until the trees about the house and in the orchard are pruned; until the old growth is taken from raspberries, gooseberries, currants, etc.; until the "underbush', is cleared out of the wood-lot; until all the ditches are opened and pools are drained; in short, until the farm is clean and neat. Conveniently enough, nearly all, or all of this work, can be done before the spring plowing is begun.—[American Agriculturist.

Recipes for the Table.

POTATO CAKES.—Mash the potatoes, and, with milk thickened with flour, make into a thin batter; to every pint add one egg. Fry in small cakes.

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.—Two eggs, half-cup of sugar, three-fourths cup of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Beat white and yolks separately.

RICE PIES.—Four eggs well beaten, stirred into a quart of milk, two cups of boiled rice, sweeten to taste and flavor. When boiling rice add a little salt. Bake with under crust same as custard pies.

STEAMED OATMEAL.—Half a pint of oatmeal, one teaspoonful of salt; put in two-quart basin and pour over it one quart of boiling water; put in a steamer and steam two hours. Do not remove the cover during that time.

CHEAP CAKE.—Beat together 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of butter, add one egg, well beaten, one cup of milk, 1½ teaspoonfuls baking powder, flour enough to make a stiff batter. The baking powder should be sifted in with the flour. Bake in a moderate oven.

BEEF FRITTERS.—Chop pieces of beef steak or cold roast beef very fine. Make a batter of milk, flour and an egg, and mix the meat with it. Put a lump of butter into a saucepan, let it melt, then drop the batter into it from a large spoon. Season with pepper and salt, and a little parsley. Fry until brown.

CREAM CELERY.—Cut the celery into inch pieces; put into a saucepan and cover with boiling water; boil ten minutes. Make a sauce with one teaspoonful corn starch stirred into half a pint of boiling water, and a little butter and salt. Drain the celery, put it into a vegetable dish and pour over it the sauce while hot.

LEMON CUSTARD PIE.—One teacup white sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, juice and grated rind of one lemon, one tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in cold water, one teacupful boiling water; stir the corn starch into the hot water, add the butter and sugar well beaten together; when cold add lemon and beaten egg. Bake with bottom crust.

DROPPED EGGS.—Have on the stove a saucepan half full of boiling water, into which put a little salt. Break the eggs first into a saucer to be sure they are good; drop them gently into the water; with a teaspoon dip up the water and pour it over the yolks; in a few seconds the white will completely cover the yolks; lift from the water and serve on toast or plain.

ORANGE MARMALADE.—Slice the oranges very thin, and take out all the pipes; weigh them, and to every pound add three pints of cold spring water (I put rather less), leave them steeping in the water for forty-eight hours, then put all in a preserving pan and boil till it gets rather thick (say about three hours) before you add the sugar, then weigh it again, and to every pound add one pound lump sugar, and boil till it becomes clear and jellies. Let there be an equal weight of loaf sugar and of Seville oranges, and to every dozen of oranges allow one pint of water. Take the rind carefully off the oranges in halves, and boil it in water until tender, changing the water once or twice to take off some of the bitterness. Cut it into thin strips about an inch long, and lay it aside. Make a syrup with the sugar and water, and boil it well, taking off the scum as it rises. When clear, put in the pulp of the oranges broken up, from which the pipes must have been taken out, and as much of the white pith peeled off as possible; add the thin strips of rind, and boil the whole together for about half an hour. The juice and grated rinds of a few lemons (about two to every dozen oranges) will be found a great improvement to the marmalade.

TANGERINE ORANGES.—Any number of oranges and their weight in white sugar; slightly grate the oranges and score them round with a knife, but not to cut deep. Put them in cold water for two days, then tie them in a cloth and boil in the same water till rather soft—say an hour. Put the sugar on the fire with half a pint of water to each pound; let it boil for a minute or two then strain it through muslin. Put the oranges into this syrup till it jellies—that is, gets rather thick. The syrup need not cover the oranges, but they must be turned to get well done.

LENTIL SOUP.—Wash a quantity of lentils in cold water. Put them into a saucepan with plenty of fresh cold water, two onions stuck with cloves, and a blade of mace and a bay leaf tied together. Let them boil until done, adding at intervals small quantities of cold water. Strain off the water and pass the lentils through a sieve. Dilute them with vegetable stock, or with the liquor in which they were boiled, to the consistency of a puree. Make it quite hot, add a pat of fresh butter and the yolks of two eggs, beaten up with a little water and strained. Serve with sippets of bread fried in butter.

DUTCH SAUCE.—(1) Put three tablespoonfuls of vinegar in a saucepan, and reduce it on the fire to one-third; add one-quarter pound butter, and the yolks of two eggs. Place the saucepan on a slow fire, stir the contents continuously with a spoon, and as fast as the butter melts add more until one pound is used. If the sauce becomes too thick at any time during the process, add a tablespoonful of cold water, and continue stirring. Then put in pepper and salt to taste, and take great care not to let the sauce boil. When it is made—that is, when all the butter is used and the sauce is of the proper thickness put the saucepan containing it into another filled with warm (not boiling) water until the time of serving. (2) Boil a small quantity of mace and allspice, roughly pounded in a little water, beat up and strain the yolks of three eggs with about a tumblerful of this water; when cold add salt to taste, and about three ounces of fresh butter. Put this mixture into a *bain marie*, and never cease stirring until the sauce thickens, then stir in (off the fire) the juice of a lemon.

Household Hints.

A piece of charcoal laid upon a burn will ease it almost immediately, and if kept there about an hour, it is said, the wound will be entirely healed.

Lime water may be made cheaply by taking a fresh piece of lime as large as an egg, pouring two quarts of soft water on it, and allowing it to stand two or three hours, shaking it occasionly. Bottle and keep for use.

To cure a felon, saturate a bit of grated wild turnip the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine, and apply to the affected part. It relieves the pain at once, and in twelve hours or less there will be a hole to the bone. Dress with sticking salve, and the finger is well.

Grained woods should be washed with cold tea, and then, after being wiped dry, rubbed with linseed oil.

For those suffering from weak lungs or a hacking cough, a few drops of tar taken on a lump of sugar will give relief; five or six drops should be sufficient for a grown person.

To preserve goods from moths, do not use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar paper laid in fur boxes and in closets are a better protection. Five cents will buy enough to equip all the packing boxes and closets of a large house for a year.

Never place fresh eggs near lard, fruit, cheese, fish or other articles from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they are contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighborhood, by which the peculiar and exquisite taste of a new-laid egg is destroyed.

Cloths dipped into hot potato water are recommended for immediate and complete relief in the severest cases of rheumatism.

When attacked by palpitation of the heart, let the patient lie down as soon as possible on the right side, partially on the face. In this position the heart will resume its action almost immediately.

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soap suds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.

If roses are wilted before they can be put in water, immerse the ends of the stalks in very hot water for a minute or two, and they will regain their pristine freshness.

A bottle of turpentine should be kept in every house, for its uses are numerous. A few drops sprinkled where cockroaches congregate will exterminate them at once; also ants, red or black. Moths will flee from the odor of it. Besides, it is an excellent application for a burn or cut. It will take ink stains out of white muslin, when added to soap, and will help to whiten cloths if added to them while boiling.

The following is a simple French test for telling whether eggs are fresh or not: Dissolve two ounces of kitchen salt in a pint of water. When a fresh-laid egg is placed in this solution it will descend to the bottom of the vessel, while one which has been laid the day previously will not quite reach the bottom. If the egg be three days old, it will float in the liquid; and if more than three days old, it will float on the surface, projecting above the latter more and more as it happens to be lighter with increased age.

A good knowledge of watering is at the bottom of success with window flowers. Water must run in readily and run out readily. When a plant is watered, it is a good sign to see the water run out at once into the saucer through the bottom of the pot. If it does not do that, something is wrong.

Henry Clay's executor, writing of the great orator and statesman, says that "in all his dealings he was as exact and as watchful of his personal credit as a banker should be." this is a very high compliment, and a certificate of character which every man should try to deserve. Unfortunately there are too many who are not watchful of their personal credit, and will defraud those with whom they deal whenever they can do it. Such men who respect an honable life. Above all things, men should determine to be watchful of their credit.

Why did the Women

of this country use over *thirteen million* cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

Modern Torpedo Boats.

The most noted torpedo boat builders of the world are Messrs. Yarrow and Messrs. Thornycroft, of London. Each of these great firms employs from 1,000 to 1,200 workmen, and can turn out at least one completed boat per week. The chief peculiarity of torpedo boats is their almost phenomenal speed. They are built of steel, the different classes ranging in length from 55 feet, intended for harbor defence, to vessels of 166 feet, capable of making an extended cruise at sea. The Falke, a boat recently built by the Messrs. Yarrow for the Austro-Hungarian Government, is 185 feet long, 14 feet wide, draught of water 5 feet 6 inches, and attained on the trial trip a speed of 25¼ miles per hour. The armament consists of two Nordenfeldt machine guns, carried on deck, and two bow-tubes for discharging Whitehead torpedoes.

The development of torpedo boats is now so rapidly progressing that any description becomes almost out of date during the writing. A vessel just completed by the Messrs. Yarrow for the Japanese Government is the largest that has been yet built. It is 166 feet long, 19 feet wide, is provided with twin screws, to give greater facility in turning, and maintains a speed of 24 miles per hour. The engines are protected by a steel deck one inch thick; and, in addition to two bow-tubes for discharging torpedoes directly ahead, two turn-tables are mounted on deck, from which torpedoes can be launched in any desired direction. Very similar in their construction, and no less famous for speed and maneuvering qualities, are the boats built by the Messrs. Thornycroft.

In this country, the Messrs. Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I., have built a number of very fast boats, designed to be used with torpedoes. One of these is the noted steam yacht Stiletto, which may well be taken as a representative of the American type. The Stiletto is built of wood, with iron braces; length, 94 feet; width, 11 feet; draught of water, 4 feet 6 inches; and has attained a speed of 25 miles per hour.

A very formidal torpedo vessel has been built in recent years by that great est of living engineers, Capt. John Ericsson. It has been appropriately named the Destroyer. Once, at a critical moment in the history of our country, as every American well knows, Captain Ericsson came to the rescue with a Monitor. Since then his genius, energies, and mechanical skill have been devoted to the problem of saving our great coast cities from destruction in the event of war with a foreign naval power. The result of these years of study and experimenting is the Destroyer, armed with a torpedo-gun which discharges, under the water, a projectile carrying a charge sufficient to sink the largest iron-clad afloat. The submarine gun is mounted in the bow of the vessel, near the keel, and is thus nearly ten feet below the surface of the water. It consists of a cylinder of gun-metal, or steel, 30 feet long, additionally strengthened at the breech by broad steel rings. It is loaded at the breech, the muzzle being encased by the vessel's stem, and closed by a valve to exclude the water. This valve is opened by suitable levers just before the gun is to be discharged and closes automatically as the projectile leaves the muzzle. The projectile is a steel torpedo, 25 feet long, 16 inches in diameter, and carrying a charge of 300 pounds of gun-cotton. It has a range of 300 feet during the first three seconds of its flight. The form of the torpedo is cylindrical, with a conical point in which is placed the percussion lock and firing pin, and the explosion takes place upon impact.—[Scribner's Magazine.

Illicit Diamond Buying.

It has been calculated by persons engaged in the business than 12 per cent. of the fall in the price of rough diamonds which has taken place within the last few years should be set down to the sale of stolen gems, which, to the value of more than £500,000, annually find their way to the markets. These stones are the direct fruits of theft, those selling them having made no contribution whatever to the cost of obtaining them. When first the work of diamond seeking at Kimberley began there were no thefts of any importance, because each man was then working for his own hand, or as one of a limited but friendly partnership. It was not until the work of diamond mining required the aid of hired labor that the work of systematic robbery commenced, and "I. D. B." (illicit diamond buying) became an institution of the diamond fields. Many of the persons employed soon fell into the habits of peculation, not being able to withstand the temptation presented by the appearance of a little bit of stone that might perhaps be worth £1,000, if they could succeed in carrying it away without being detected. In every branch of the process of gem finding, valuable diamonds, it has to be explained, are always at the mercy of the men employed, some of whom are never slow to take advantage of any chance that may present itself of securing a stone. Such thefts during the last few years have proved a source of serious annoyance and trouble in connection with the industry. The "I. D. B." trade, as it is locally termed, had tended to sap the morality of the place and given rise to the many evils which result from resetting. There is an old adage which says that "if there were no resetters there would be no thieves."—[Chamber's Journal.

Russian Spread-Eagleism.

When we talk of "spread-eagleism" we are generally thinking of the United States, but the real spread-eagleism is that, not of the American Republic, but of the Russian Empire. The Russians habitually talk of the time when they will be masters of the whole world, and if, instead of writing the facts of our time, I were tempted to prophesy concerning the next century I should have to admit that, if we exclude America and Australia and confine our thoughts to the Old World alone, it is at least conceivable that their dreams should one day come true. The only foreigner who is known to the Russian peasantry is the German, and the name for German and for foreigner with the peasant is the same, and the hatred of the "dumb men," as they call their German neighbors, is intense. The peasantry know little of the English, and if you listen to their sentiments you discover that it is their belief that one day there will be between them and Germany a war compared with which, their soldiers say, that of 1870 was child's play, and that if Germany wins this will not be the end, but that war after war will follow until Germany is destroyed. This feeling is to some extent held in check by the Russian Court, although one day they may take it up and use it; but Court dislikes are turned for the present less toward Germany than toward Austria.—[The Fortnightly Review.

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Natural selection—when the small boy takes the biggest piece of cake.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

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I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

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It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

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would announce to the citizens of Newport and vicinity that he has on hand and will continue to keep at all times all kinds of

Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Clams,

and all else usually found in a first class fish market, and would respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

THOMAS W. STEVENS,

No. 56 Thames street.

7-4-tf

STANDARD FOR STYLE AND QUALITY.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES **STIVERS** ROAD WAGONS.

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152 EAST 31st STREET,

WAREROOMS, 5th AVE. & 27th ST., New York City.

A. L. Burdick's Column.

FOR SALE LOW

FOR CASH.

—OR—

Good Notes Which Will Be Paid When Due.

2 New Dennett Jump Seat Carryalls.

3 New Extension Top Carryalls,

Set low to the ground and extra lined. Warranted in every way.

6 New Phaeton Top Buggies.

4 New Side Bar Top Buggies,

WHITECHAPEL & HARPER'S.

2 New Side Bar Box Top Buggies.

4 New Democrat Wagons,

Extra Make and Warranted.

2 New Standing Top Carryalls,

Handsome and Light.

1 Very Nice Light Victoria,

New Last Season.

1 Very Nice Victoria,

Painted black. Cost $800. Will sell the same for $300.

2 Single Canopy Phaetons, 2d-Hand.

1 Double Straw Seat Phaeton with Canopy,

Made by DURHAM & WINTER, in good order.

4 2d-Hand Top Buggies.

3 2d-Hand Extension Top Carryalls.

3 2d-Hand 6-Seated Double Carriage.

1 2d-Hand Pony or Children's Carriage,

Will carry six children and can use a very small horse. The carriage is lined with Corderoy, all ready to use and clean.

Also several other carriages which I will sell cheap. Anyone in want it will pay them to look over my stock before purchasing as I want very much to reduce stock.

A.L. Burdick,

PAINT SHOP

382 SPRING STREET,

CARRIAGE SHOP,

Weaver Avenue

East of OCEAN HOUSE.

Druggists.

Coughs and Colds yield readily to

LACTART and HONEY.

No roughness of the skin or chapped hands when

ROSEMARINE * LOTION

is daily used.

CHAS. M. COLE, Registered Pharmacist,

302 THAMES ST.

Particular attention given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

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CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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CASWELL'S Nutritive Wine Of Coca

Contains Coca, Extract Beef, finest Malaga Wine—a nerve tonic and stimulant recommended for

MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, &c.

Prescribed by leading physicians.

RUM AND QUININE FOR THE HAIR

Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleansing and Invigorating to the Scalp, Tonic and Stimulating to the Growth of the Hair. Cools the Head, and as a Dressing, Soft and Brilliant in Effect!

—PREPARED BY—

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., Family and Dispensing Chemists, 7

Jas. T. Wright, Ph. G.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

SUCCESSOR TO

W. S. N. ALLAN.

All kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Fancy Goods.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions. 7-4

WITCH-HAZEL-TAR SUPPOSITORIES,

A Sure and Reliable Remedy for Piles. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent to any address on receipt of Price and five cents in stamps for postage. Manufactured only by Anglo-American Suppository Co., Office 104 Thames Street, Newport R. I. P. O. Box 405.

KIDDER'S

DIGESTYLIN

—FOR—

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

A potent remedy for Indigestion, Acute and Atonic Dyspepsia, Chronic and Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh, Vomiting in Pregnancy, Cholera Infantum, and in convalescence from Acute Diseases.

Over 5000 physicians have sent to us the most flattering opinions upon Digestylin as a remedy for all diseases arising from improper digestion.

For 20 years we have manufactured the Digestive Ferments expressly for PHYSICIANS' use, and for the past year DIGESTYLIN has been by them extensively prescribed, and today it stands without a rival as a digestive agent. It is not a secret remedy but a scientific preparation, the formula of which is plainly printed on each bottle. Its great DIGESTIVE POWER is created by a careful and proper treatment of the ferments in manufacture. It is very agreeable to the taste, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach. For the reliability of our statements we would respectfully refer to all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and PHYSICIANS generally. Price $1. Sold by all druggists or

WM. F. KIDDER & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 83 John St., N. Y.

2-12

CENTRAL MARKET.

Is always provided with the very best quality o

Fresh and Salt Beef, Pork, Veal Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Ham, Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Etc., and Vegetables of all kinds in their Season.

George M. Hazard, Proprietor.

92 BROADWAY,

One drop of ammonia, phosphoric acid, or potash will feed a large number of plants. Should you not, then, be careful in WHAT FORM that drop is given? BOWKER FERTILIZER Co., Boston and New York.

Scabby potatoes are raised on manure. Smooth potatoes are raised on our fertilizers, and more of them. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston.

Land alone will not produce forever. You must fertilize, and can use nothing better for the purpose than our goods. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston and New York.

Best Corn I ever raised," says W. O. S. Hodgdon, of Tuftonboro, N.H., speaking of the use of our fertilizer. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston and New York.

Not safe to plant without it," is what Lewis Leavit, of Livermore Centre, Me., says of our Phosphate. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston and New York.

A Thriving Animal pays better than a sickly one, and is produced by judicious feeding. A thriving crop can be produced in the same way. If you use the goods made by the BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., you are feeding your crops judiciously.

$36.80 profit on 75 sq. rods is what Lewis West, of Wells Depot, Me., made by using our goods. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

Prof. Caldwell, of Ithaca, says, "Fertilizers have in many cases been made to take the place of stable manure with profit." This is true of our goods. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston.

Tobacco. Mr. Sylvester Smith, of East Granby, Conn., writes he has used the "Stockbridge Tobacco Manure on a piece of Havana Tobacco, with very pleasing results." BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston & N. Y.

Manure is not equalled by any fertilizer for all purposes; but use manure on grass and grain crops near the barn, and the Stockbridge on hoed crops, such as beets, potatoes, onions, corn, etc. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston and N.Y.

Medicine.

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic PILLS.

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia. —G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured. —Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored. —Theodore Ealing, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

Dr. Lewis is always successful.

THE GLORY OF A MAN IS IN HIS STRENGTH.

Nerve or Physical Force when Lost Quickly Regained by Consulting

Dr. C. J. Lewis,

WHO after intense study and deep research has lately discovered a new, extraordinary, quick, certain and inexpensive cure for diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Fluid Escapes, Impotency, and Deranged Functions of the Nervous and Generative Systems. THIS NEW AND MARVELLOUS MEDICAL TREATMENT has cured the most desperate forms of Nervous disorders in both young and old. To debilitated youth it bestows the vigor of manhood, and in advanced age it establishes the vigor of youth without the possibility of failure. URINARY COMPLAINTS, Acute or Chronic Discharges, Stricture, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, are all absolutely cured without the use of mercury, copiva or injections. No restriction in diet or hindrance from business. RECENT CASES CURED IN THREE OR FOUR DAYS. Patients whose cases have been neglected, badly treated, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to visit Dr. Lewis. A written guarantee of cure given in all cases arranged for. In practice 30 years.

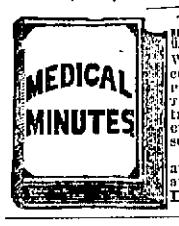
☞ Dr. Lewis is frequently consulted by many who have been completely discouraged of ever being cured after having experimented with various advertised nostrums, which invariably do more harm than good as every phase of disease demands different and special treatment. To those who may have been disappointed, Dr. Lewis would say consult him and he will restore the disappointed one to all the duties of life, whether they be physical or mental, pertaining to married life or "single blessedness."

CONSULTATIONS, MEDICINES, &c., $5. WORKING CLASSES, $2.50.

DR. LEWIS is permanently located at 129 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I. One door from Richmond street (off Broad-street). Office hours all the year round from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 2, not later except by appointment, letter or telegram. *Rheumatism Effectually Cured. Female Complaints Skillfully Treated.*

Notice to Country Patients.

DR. LEWIS will, on full description of case, with fee enclosed, immediately send a supply of his valuable medicines, accompanied with instructions and advice, for the cure of the above distressing complaints.



THIRD EDITION **Medical Minutes.** With additional colored illustrations and a PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR. An exceptional treatise on the speedy cure of above subjects sexual diseases, etc. Price 25c. by mail to any address, from the author, DR. C. J. LEWIS.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD Will Largely INCREASE EGG Production! Strengthen Weak and drooping Fowls, promote Healthy Growth, insure Fine Condition and Smooth Plumage, help through moulting, furnish bone and muscle for young chicks; Prevent and CURE the diseases incident to Poultry. No forcing process; you simply give them chemicals to make eggs at cost of less than 1c. a week per fowl. CHICKEN CHOLERA is usually the result of weakness caused by a lack of the proper chemicals in the system. These are supplied by the Imperial Egg Food. Thousands of Testimonials. If your local tradesman does not keep it, write to F. C. STURTEVANT, Hartford, Conn.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE BEST AND GREATEST MEDICINE

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make you skin clean and smooth. *Those Pimples and Blotches* which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,

SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. *Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap rum or poor whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY.* It is composed of the choicest Roots, Barks and Herbs, combined with the EXTRACT OF SULPHUR in such proportions as to make it NATURE'S GREAT MEDICINE.

SULPHUR Bitters

The Dose is small—only a Teaspoonful. It is the *best and cheapest* medicine. Try it and you will be satisfied. Get it of your druggist. DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE

A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Chemists, Sole Proprietors for U. S. & Canadas.

SULPHUR PLASTERS cure pain in the side. KAUFMANN'S PILLS do not gripe. 25 cents

An Appeal to Neutrals.

Lend us a hand, we are weary of striving,
Straining each nerve, to win popular sense;
Why do you all, when we need your assistance,
Placidly neutral, sit still "on the fence?"
Women, whose lives are a gay round of pleasure,
Friends to our cause, if we only succeed,
Give us a tithe of your wealth, and your leisure,
Strengthen our hands, in the time of our need.
Safe in luxurious homes, you need nothing.
Yet you are conscious of outrage and wrong,
Sympathise with us, our aims and our actions,
Yet lift not a finger, to help us along.
Inwardly sure of the right of our pleading,
Secretly hoping success to our fight,
Step from your outlook, your neutral position,
Bravely, and openly, join us outright.
Fathers, whose children are lost by intemperance!
Men, whose young sisters are led into sin,
Have you not utterly failed to protect them?
Is it not time now for us to begin?
Laws which you pass, seem made to be broken,
Open saloons are wherever we come,
Just let us help to make laws for our children,
Outside, as inside, the four walls of home.
Why so reluctant, afraid to enroll us?
You can fall back on your "physical strength."
Deep in your hearts you approve of our wishes,
'Tis but a question of time as you know.
Openly come to us, say you are with us,
Now is the time to encourage us so.
Are we not pleading for right and for justice?
Dare not deny it; it is not pretence,
Come with your influence, eloquence, wisdom,
Come down and help us! "Come off of that fence!"

The President's Salary.

A great deal of nonsense is talked at times about the insufficiency of the President's salary. The President receives $50,000 a year, and in addition occupies free lodgings, which are heated and lighted for him, and to which a staff of servants, euphoniously called "messengers" and "doorkeepers," is attached. He is expected to give five state dinners in a year. They cannot possibly cost him more than $250 each, and probably cost much less. The flowers, which are ordinarily a matter of considerable expense, are furnished by the White House conservatory and the hothouses of the Congressional Gardens, and the music is performed by the Marine Band. At the receptions nothing is served, not even ice-water. There is absolutely no expense whatever attached to them. Mr. Cleveland sees few guests at his table in a formal way, and beyond confessing to a failing for pie is not believed to indulge in much extravagance of culinary kind. In other directions his tastes are equally simple. What the demands upon his private purse may be is not known. Heavy or light, they do not enter into consideration here. What I wished to point out is, that for purposes of upholding the dignity of the office, for meeting the few social demands made upon it, and for all other legitimate purposes, the pay of the President is more than amply sufficient.

Every President has managed to save some little money out of his salary.—Mr. Cleveland will retire at the end of his term with not less, certainly, than $120,000. That is doing better, probably, than any of his predecessors did. It assuredly is more than he would have made at his practice in Buffalo in four years. Speaking of the President's very moderate expenditures, naturally brings up the subject of the presents he is continually receiving. There was a time—and everybody will remember it, as it is not more than a year or a year and a half ago—when the President sternly refused to accept anything whatsoever, from a house down to a poodle, and his letters returning these gifts to the well-meaning donors filled the columns of a press yet devoted to his administration. But all this is changed now. Those letters have ceased appearing in the newspapers, and they have ceased also to be written.—The President now-a-days is more liberal in his views, and does not hesitate any longer to accept what is offered by people who think it a privilege to present the President with something. More than that, he does not look upon a free railroad, pass as a hidden bribe any longer, and is not above asking for one for himself or for his friends. Boxes at the theatre are in these days accepted without difficulty, and in a few instances it has happened that a "thank you" for these courtesies was not considered worth the trouble. His predecessors have done similar things before him, no doubt, and no one ever thought of criticising them; but none ever attempted, as Mr. Cleveland did, to pose before the country as a "reformer" of particularly Simon-pure breed, inviting thereby a scrutiny of and comparison between his profession and his practice.

Fiction Must be Interesting.

When all is said and done the first business of fiction is to interest. If this business be accomplished in a seemly manner, without any violation of decency and morality (to be sure, there is much virtue in this if!) there can be no right reason for complaint. The late George Henry Lewes was not, perhaps, an extremely wise man, but he made one very sensible observation on this head. "If an author," he wrote once in an essay on Dickens, "if an author makes me laugh he is humorous; if he makes me cry he is pathetic. In vain will any one tell me that such a picture is not laughable, is not pathetic; or that I am wrong in being moved." Beyond this there is no passing. Mr. Lowell (and you and I, good reader, with him) may prefer, when we settle down in our arm chairs with a book in our hands, to be taken out of ourselves and away from our neighbors, as far as this psychical transportation is possible—those neighbors, whom in the flesh we are always glad to see, and whose affairs we are never weary of discussing. But if our neighbors think differently, so let them think. If they find Miss Jones a more attractive heroine of romance than Diana Vernon; if they are more interested in the financial or amatory entanglements of Capt. Spurs than in the epic achievements of D'Artagnan; in the runic conceits of some bean-fed rustic rather than the noble simplicity of Leather-Stocking; if the chatter of Chelsea teables or the rumble of the Bayswater omnibus has a sweeter sound in their ears than the brogue of Capt. Costigan or the rattle of Mr. Pickwick's post-chaise—what then? What ails us who think otherwise to be angry? There is food enough for all tastes, and we who prefer the old style of cookery have at any rate from one point of view the best of it.—Macmillan's Magazine.

What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason; how infinite in faculties; in form and moving, how expressive and admirable! In action, how like an angel; in apprehension, how like a god; the beauty of the world—the paragon of animals! And yet to me what is this quintessence of dust?

"I wonder how the world will get along without me, when I'm gone," said a conceited man. "Well," responded a friend, "I'll tell you how you can get an idea of it. You just go and stick the point of a needle in the ocean and then withdraw it, and see how much it's been missed!"

When we are in good company of sensible men we ought to be doubly cautious of talking too much, lest we lose two good things, their good opinion, and our own improvement; for what we have to say we know, what they have to say we know not.

Black for Mourning.

Said P. T. Barnum: "This State, this country, and the whole world is indebted to Henry Ward Beecher and the life he has lived, and for the wholesome influence for good which he continually exerted with pen and press, on the platform, in the church, and in his daily walk and conversation. His repudiation of sombre tokens of mourning at his death is a noble Christian example which the world at this age ought speedily to adopt. I gave directions long ago to have my family, at my demise, reject the heathenish practice of hiding themselves in black crape, or of wearing any inky evidences of sorrow—"no sackcloth and ashes." As a mark of respect for a departed friend, a flower, a dark red ribbon, or some similar emblem, is well enough. Death is as much a part of the Divine plan as birth. God makes no mistakes. He, only, knows the proper and appointed time for dust to return to dust, and the spirit to Him who gave it. It is blasphemous to find fault with His doings. He doeth all things right. It is a poor Christian who cannot meet death for himself or others with a meek and resigned 'not my will but Thine be done.'"

Easily Accounted For.

Bill Collector—"See here, I have written you a dozen letters about that bill you owe my firm, and you haven't even recognized them."

Country Editor—"Were they written on both sides of the sheet?"

"Of course."

"All such communications go into the waste basket without reading."

The Well-Known Insurance and Real Estate Broker, H. C. Long.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 17, 1882.

MESSRS. LEWIS & CO:—

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your inquiry of this date, I can only say that my wife has suffered the effects of liver and kidney troubles for over one year, and since malaria seated itself she became nearly an invalid, and I can only thank a friend of mine who induced me to try your RED JACKET BITTERS. Only two bottles have been used, and with a marked improvement. Shall continue their use in the family as long as medicine is required for either of the above diseases, for we are satisfied that there is merit in them.

Very truly yours, H. C. LONG.

What we call our despair is often only the painful eagerness of unfed hope.

It is a Curious Fact

That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving an healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

The thirst of desire is never filled or fully satisfied.

DR. W. A. COCHRANE says: "I used 'Digestylin' in a case of Acute Dyspepsia, and it acted like a charm."

Sold by all Druggists, $1.00 per bottle, or W. F. Kidder & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John st., N. Y.

A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one and destroy the other.

Wanted. To let you know that the *Hop Plaster* is the best and strongest plaster ever known. Kills pains, soothes and strengthens weak parts and does it quickly too. Sideache, Lame Back, Stitch, Crick, Severe Pains, Sore Chest and all the pains and weaknesses so common are cured by applying the plasters on seat of pain.

The primal duties shine aloft like stars; the charities that soothe and heal and bless are scattered at the feet of man like flowers.

"The U. S. Consul at Malta, who was at Hot Springs, Arkansas, for the treatment of a serious skin disorder afflicting him, was there met by *my father*, who told him of Palmer's 'Skin-Success.' In a short time the result of its use—*a perfect cure*—so delighted him, he said: 'It is worth $500 a box.' Refer to me if you like." -Rev. T. S. Flynn, Morristown, N. J. 25 and 75 cents Druggists. Palmer Co., N. Y.

Revenge, is a debt, in the paying of which the greatest knave is honest and sincere, and, so far as he is able, punctual.

What is a cold in the head? Medical authorities say it is due to atmospheric germs, uneven clothing of the body, rapid cooling when in perspiration, &c. The important point is, that a cold in the head is a genuine *rhinitis*, an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a catarrhal condition—for catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to "resolve" or throw off. Ely's Cream Balm has proved its superiority, and sufferers from cold in the head should resort to it before that common ailment becomes seated and ends in obstinate catarrh.

Of all the riches that we hug, of all the pleasures we enjoy, we can carry no more out of this world than out of a dream.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE is universally approved by those who use it for its admirable cleansing properties and the relief it affords in washing clothes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Modern poets mix much water with their ink.

Catarrh when chronic, becomes very offensive. It is impossible to be otherwise healthy, and, at the same time, afflicted with catarrh. This disagreeable disease, in its most obstinate and dangerous forms, can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The clutch of Time accomplishes more than the club of Hercules.

Pond's Extract, for Pains, Sores, etc. The marvellous cures affected compelled scientific medical investigation, and forced its acknowledgement.

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his helper is omnipotent.

The opinion of the Medical Profession relative to Pearl's White Glycerine Soap.

July 4th, 1885.

* * * * I have used some of your soap and think it the best for the skin in the market.

Respt., M. L. FIEDER, M. D., Electric P. O., Elmore Co., Ala.

Liberty is the right to do what the laws allow; and if a citizen could do what they forbid it would be no longer liberty, because others would have the same powers.

Spring Medicine.

The necessity of a spring medicine is almost universally admitted. And the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla for this purpose becomes more and more widely known every year. That power to purify the blood, and those elements of strength and health which the system craves, and to which it is so susceptible at this season, are possessed by this peculiar medicine in a pre-eminent degree. Scrofula, pimples, boils, or any humor, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, catarrh, rheumatism, or any disease or affections caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try the peculiar medicine.

There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.

Careless nurses have have let children fall, and injured them for life. They have also given them doses of cough mixtures containing opiates with fatal results. There is no danger in Red Star Cough Cure. Free from narcotics. Only 25 cents. Prompt, safe, sure.

Talent, lying in the understanding, is often inherited; genius, being the action of reason or imagination, rarely or never.

Why experiment with expensive drugs when, a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, costing only fifty cents, will cure your rheumatism, neuralgia, or lumbago? Echo answers, Why?

Anger ventilated often hurries toward forgiveness; anger concealed often hardens into revenge.

If you have a cold, cough, bronchitis, or any form of throat or lung disease, do not neglect it. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, if promptly taken, will speedily relieve and cure all ailments of this character.

Agitation is the marshalling of the consciences of a nation to mould its laws.

The Thirteen Colonies.

The first permanent settlement in the colonies was the settlement at Jamestown, Va., by the English in 1607, under Capt. John Smith. Massachusetts was first settled at Plymouth by a company of Separatists from England. They landed December 21, 1620. New York was first settled by the Dutch, who established a colony on Manhattan Island in 1623. They called the colony New Amsterdam, but it received the name New York when taken possession of by the English in 1664. Delaware was first permanently settled by the Swedes, who built a fort near the mouth of Christiana creek in 1638. The Dutch had established a colony before this in 1630, near Lewes, but the Indians had destroyed it. They continued to lay claim to the country, however, and conquered the Swedish settlement in 1655, and it passed also into the hands of the English in 1664. The first settlement in Pennsylvania was also made by the Swedes, who planted a little colony at Chester in 1648. The settlement of the colony proper, however, began in 1681, with a company sent out by William Penn, who brought another company himself in the following year. Their first settlement was on the site of Philadelphia, this city being laid out and named by Penn in 1683. The first settlement in New Jersey was made at Elizabeth in 1664, by the Puritans from Long Island. The first settlement in New Hampshire was made by the establishment of two fishing stations at Portsmouth and Dover in 1623 by Massachusetts colonists. Connecticut was first settled by immigrants from Massachusetts at Wethersfield in 1634. The Saybrook colony sent out from England settled at the mouth of the Connecticut River in 1635. Rhode Island's first settlement was at Providence in 1636 by Roger Williams, who had been driven by persecution from the Massachusetts colony. Settlement was begun in Maryland in 1634 by Leonard Calvert, a brother of Lord Baltimore, who founded a colony near the mouth of the Potomac and called it St. Mary's. These settlers were Roman Catholics who had fled from persecutions in England. The first settlement in North Carolina by a colony sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585 had been a failure. A small colony from Virginia had pushed down the coast and settled the northern coast of Albermarle sound, about 1650, but the first colony was formed by a company from Barbadoes, which settled near the Cape Fear River in 1665. South Carolina had also an early settlement by the French, at Port Royal in 1652, which proved a failure. A permanent settlement was made by an English colony near the mouth of the Ashley river in 1670. Georgia's first settlement was by an English colony under James Ogelthorpe in 1733. The government of these colonies had each certain peculiarities, but they may all be divided for convenience into three classes—the charter colonies, the proprietary colonies and the royal colonies. The charter colonies were Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. These had charter from the king which gave them power to elect their own officers and govern themselves. James II succeeded in altering the charter of Massachusetts so as to take from the colonies the election of their principal officer. The attempt was made to deprive Connecticut of her charter at the same time, but it failed. The proprietary colonies were Maryland and Pennsylvania—including Delaware. These were given by the king to proprietors or owners who formed governments in them, gave charters to the colonists, defining their privileges and appointing governors for them. The royal colonies were New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. These had no charters, and their governors were appointed by the king. Nearly all of them were proprietary governments at first, but were given up by the proprietors because of the difficulty of sustaining them.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Curious Old Custom.

It used to be a custom many years ago in old Esopus, now Kingston, for all thrifty dames to prepare "grave clothes" for the different members of the family. With the growth of a child the old "grave clothes" would be discarded—perhaps given to a shiftless or improvident neighbor to be used in time of need—and new garments would be promptly made to replace the old. A story is told about a relative of the late Judge Westbrook, of Kingston City. Mrs. ——'s grave clothes had been laid away for many a long day. When grown yellow or mussed looking, the old lady would do them up fresh, with her own hands and a feeling of blissful readiness and security would again be hers. One day a neighbor called on the old lady, and the latter was found to be greatly perturbed over something. "Guess you'd be flustered, too," said the excited dame, "if somebody came and borrowed your grave clothes, just after they'd all been done up fresh. That shiftless Miss——! I know she wouldn't have anything fit to wear when she came to die; and sure enough it was borrow, borrow, even after her death. Such shiftlessness I never could endure! Now I've got to go to work and make up another set, or I may be catched in the same box." The old lady, who was then past 90, went promptly to work and had fresh grave clothes made up, and it is asserted on good authority that she lived only a few hours after completion.—[Kingston Freeman.

Invention of the Auger.

The principle of the auger now in use all over the world, says the American Machinist, is said to have been discovered by accident. In 1080 Benjamin Pugh, an Englishman, while watching some boys working endeavoring to bore a hole in the ground with a piece of iron barrel hoop, noticed that after the hole had been sunken some distance into the earth, and the pliable metal of their improvised tool had become heated, it twisted and carried the dirt up to the surface nicely, and he could not see why the same principle should not apply to wood. The invention of the auger was the result. The screw auger is an American invention, and was invented about 100 years ago by Thomas Garrett, who lived in the vicinity of Oxford, in Chester county, Pa., where most of the black augers are still made. Most of the bright tools are made in the East, but one of the principal manufactories is in Philadelphia. The old-fashioned pod-auger is still used in England and Germany. The single-screw auger is also an American invention, and was discovered by accident by a Philadelphian. It is the only auger that can be used to any satisfaction in very hard woods, where the double screw auger becomes clogged.

FOR SIX CENTS

we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work; 100 pages, colored plates from life. The most valuable adviser ever published. To any address on receipt of three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find a flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.

Read and Note.

IT IS A FACT that consumers DO largely accept dealers' statements as true. And it is quite as true that these statements are not always reliable. Their clerks or themselves, in many even first class houses, have for a few years past, in some instances persistently, even after presentation of its injustice to consumer and manufacturer and others, now and then, PRESSED UPON their customers an *imitation* of POND'S EXTRACT as the same article. Others have sold the *imitation* as EQUAL to POND'S EXTRACT. Others again hold up the PRICE as an inducement to take the impure, pernicious, injurious, cheap and dangerous article. This goes on where, when questioned, the AMPLEST acknowledgement is made that the customer seeks a remedy on the good reputation of

POND'S EXTRACT.

We do not presume to arraign all druggists, but do wish our customers to understand that when they want POND'S EXTRACT they should insist upon having it and nothing else.

We ourselves go to the Druggists for prescriptions, and relying upon their skill and experience in this particular pay the highest prices willingly, as we would any other profession—Physician, Surgeon, Lawyer, &c., &c. But we would not allow even our most trusted druggists to sell us an article simply because he recommended it to us as being AS GOOD OR THE SAME AS the one we want. So we say to our old customers and those who want to try our article for the first time, "Do likewise."

Ask for POND'S EXTRACT, and while you have confidence in your Druggists for prescriptions, know that he CANNOT MAKE POND'S EXTRACT and CANNOT find a substitute for it, and cannot make you believe that anything imitating POND'S EXTRACT, in bottle or in bulk, will answer your purpose, and remember POND'S EXTRACT is the same wherever bought—only see that you get it in the OLD, OLD STYLE, never changed, of bottle with name blown in the glass, 1846 on the bottom, inclosed in buff Wrapper with our Yellow Pamphlet.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

FOR PILES, BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, STINGS, SORE THROAT, EYES, FEET, INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS. *Sold everywhere. Used Internally and Externally. Prices 50c, $1, $1.75* POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York.

The MONTHS in which MALARIA is MOST PREVALENT are August September October & November.

DON'T WAIT (Till you are on your back) but begin AT ONCE the use of LEWIS' RED-JACKET BITTERS

The only MALARIA CURE!! At all Druggists.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE

THIS TRADE-MARK WHITE GLYCERINE ON EVERY WRAPPER.

Before Using.

is a pearly white, semi-transparent fluid having a remarkable affinity for the skin. The only article yet known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin WITHOUT INJURY.

Beautifies the Complexion,

Eradicates all Spots, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Black Worms, Impurities and Discolorations of every kind, either within or upon the skin. It renders the skin pure, clear, healthful and brilliant, creating a complexion which is neither artificial nor temporary but at once beautiful and permanent in its beauty. It is a wonderfully good thing for chafed or rough skin on infants. Try it.

IT CURES

(Almost Instantly) Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Chapped, Rough or Chafed Skin; in fact its results upon all diseases of the skin are wonderful.

It Never Fails.

Price 75c. per Bottle

Use Also

PEARL'S White Glycerine SOAP,

It makes the skin so soft and white.

Ask Your Druggist For It.

After Using.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE CO., PROPS., NEW HAVEN, CT.

KNOW THYSELF, by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

A tender-hearted and compassionate disposition, which inclines men to pity and feel the misfortunes of others, and which is even for its own sake incapable of involving any man in ruin and misery, is of all tempers of mind the most amiable; and, though it seldom receives much honor, is worthy of the highest.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 8-28-1y

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

Grand Display of Millinery.

The immense crowd of people attending our opening this week can testify to the fact that we do not over-rate when we say that our assortment is the most complete of any millinery store in this city. We have made special efforts this season to place before the public the latest novelties. Our Bonnet and Hat Department contains all the newest and most popular shapes both trimmed and untrimmed. We make special mention of our line of trimmings, containing the most artistic designs of silks, gauzes, flowers, feathers, beads, ornaments and lace. Children's Lace and Lawn Caps, Ladies' Dress Caps and Widows' Caps. We have made a special line of trimmed hats and bonnets for the Easter trade. None should fail to call and see the elegant variety and attractive prices at

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment

143 THAMES STREET.

EASTER OFFERING

—OF—

BOOTS and SHOES.

*NEW * SPRING * STOCK.*

Prudent buyers should examine. You can save money by buying of

COTTRELL,

144 Thames Street.

Notice of Change of Name of Vessel.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of the Schooner Mary Bradford has been changed to that of "Aloha" by authority granted by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1881.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEWPORT,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. J. H. COZZENS,
March 28, 1887. COLLECTOR.
4-2-1t

HESPERUS !

A chemical compound which instantly removes all oxides, and polishes

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, BRASS, PLATE GLASS, MIRRORS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

No acid. No rubbing required. Time and Labor saved. No wear to the articles on which it is used. Ask for HESPERUS. Take no other. One trial will convince the most sceptical. Prepared by

Thos. J. Weaver, 289 Broadway,

NEWPORT, R. I.

2-26

Prepared Coke.

An excellent Summer fuel,
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire,
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical
Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.
Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

—OR—

557 THAMES ST.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure especial bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.

THE NEWPORT

Gas Light Co:

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting, will be held at the Company's building in Jamestown, on **Wednesday, April 13th, 1887, at 1 o'clock P. M.** and meeting is called and will be held in accordance with the by-law relative to the annual meeting.

ELIJAH ANTHONY,
4-2 Secretary.

TAX ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the City of Newport hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session in the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in said Newport, every day (Sunday excepted) from and including Wednesday, April 20, 1887, to and including Saturday, April 30, 1887, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 to 5 P. M., for the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said city, and the ratable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the City Council of said city on the 25th of March, 1887.

Every person and body corporate liable to taxation in the premises, is hereby notified and required to bring in to said Assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said Assessors as above designated, a true and exact account of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real or personal estate.

The Public Statutes of Rhode Island provide that "every person bringing in any such account, shall make oath before some one of the assessors, that the account by him exhibited contains to the best of his knowledge and belief a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate.

And whosoever neglects or refuses to bring in such account, if overtaxed shall have no remedy therefor." Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to trust estates as well as to other persons and property.

CHARLES H. BURDICK,
JAMES G. TOPHAM, } Assessors.
JOHN J. PECKHAM,
4-2-4w

I. W. Briskham Jackson

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NEWPORT, R. I.

HENRY D. SPOONER

(Successor to Gould & Son)

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179 THAMES STREET

Will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS with a carefully selected stock of

Fashionable & Seasonable Goods.

By close attention to business and an exact execution of orders, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage.

Newport County News.

MIDDLETOWN.

Concert and Supper at the Four Corners.

On Thursday evening a number of our musical friends from Newport, under the leadership of Mr. George A. Pritchard as chorister, paid a visit to the M. E. church and rendered some good substantial singing for the benefit of the Church Society. The following ladies and gentlemen composed the chorus: Miss Frye and Miss Ella Nason as sopranos, Mrs. Galen Davis and Miss Martland as alto, Messrs. Galen Davis and George A. Pritchard as tenor, Messrs. H. A. and H. G. Tilley as bass, Mr. Chas. Scott organist. Also in the party was Miss Charlotte Wayland, who assisted in the entertainment with some delightful and pleasing recitals. The following was the programme for the evening:

Onward Christian Soldiers	C. A. White
	Full Chorus
Old Easter Anthem	Full Chorus
Larboard Watch	Messrs. Pritchard and Tilley
"The Owl Critic," "Kitty Lee and Willie Gray"	Miss Wayland
Strike the Cymbals	Chorus
Cherry Ripe	Song by Miss Nason
Duett	Mrs. Davis and Miss Martland
Jerusalem my Glorious Home	Chorus
Song Twickingham Ferry	Miss Frye
Cousin Jedediah	Solo by H. C. Tilley
Tar's Farewell	Solo by G. A. Pritchard
Star Spangled Banner	Chorus
Flag of the Free	Chorus
"Miss Minerva's Disappointment"	Miss Wayland.
On, On the Boys are Marching	Chorus
Vacant Chair	Chorus
Dearest Spot	Chorus
Closing Piece	Mozart's Gloria

Dr. Willett expressed for the congregation present many thanks for the concert rendered, and invited all present below to the vestry of the church, where a fine and substantial supper had been prepared by the ladies of the church. After the repast a general social time took place among the many friends present, during which Miss Wayland at the request of her new found friends gave another recitation and several songs were sung by the singers.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Town Hall on Monday evening, to satisfy the Republican nominations for General Officers. The meeting was presided over by Col. Melville Bull of the Republican State Central Committee. Stirring speeches were made by Hon. Henry J. Spooner, Representative to Congress and by Col. Charles A. Wilson of Governor Wetmore's Staff. Music was furnished by the Atlantic Band of Newport and an enjoyable time was had by the audience. The people of Middletown do not often have an opportunity to hear political addresses and the usual monotony of their rural lives found agreeable relief in the exercises of this occasion.

TOWN MEETING.—Not for many years has there been such a large vote cast for any national or State Officer as was given for General Officers in this Town on Wednesday last. The vote exceeded in the total that given in the last Presidential Election in 1884. The vote then reaching 201, while on Wednesday it went up to 209. The whole number of electors qualified to vote was 243. Making allowance for the sick, aged and those out of town, there were probably not more than a dozen electors qualified to vote and able to go to the polls who did not vote for State Officers last Wednesday. The Republican nominees received 180 votes against 25 for the Democratic candidates and 3 for the Prohibitory on a general count. There were slight variations in the vote for some of the particular candidates. The proposition of amendment to the Constitution extending the electorial right to women received a very emphatic negative. Only 24 electors voting to approve of the proposition while 151 voted to reject it.

The election for Town Officers resulted as follows.

Moderator—James Anthony.
Town Clerk—Albert L. Chase.
Town Council, Court of Probate and Overseers of the Poor—1, Benjamin Wyatt; 2, William F. Peckham; 3, William E. Coggeshall; 4, Isaac A. Sherman; 5, A. Herbert Ward. Mr. Isaac A. Sherman was elected Councilman in place of Abraham A. Brown, who declined a re-election, without opposition.

Justices of the Peace—1, Nathaniel Peckham; 2, George A. Brown; 3, George Coggeshall; 4, Elisha C. Peckham.

Lionel H. Peabody and Lyman H. Barker were elected to fill two vacancies in the School Committee, Mr. Peabody being put in place of Benjamin Wyatt declining further service.

The Clerk of the Public School Committee was voted a salary of $25 and the Superintendent a like salary of $25, a reduction of $25 in the superintendent's salary as compared with former years.

The Town Treasurer submitted his annual report on the finances of the town, by which it appears that the total liabilities of the town at this date amount to $8,742. In April, 1886, they amounted to $10,457.83, a decrease of 1,695.83.

Charles H. Ward was elected Town Treasurer. Salary $75.

Town Sergeant—John D. Blair.

Auctioneers—Nathaniel Peckham, James Anthony.

Assessors of Taxes—Robert S. Chase, Jethro Peckham, David Albro, William Smith, Robinson P. Barker. There was a spirited contest over the election of Mr. David Albro against whom was run Mr. George E. Ward. Mr. Albro received 91 votes and Mr. Ward 58.

Collector of Taxes—James Anthony. Salary $100.

Fence Viewers—Elisha C. Peckham, George E. Ward and William J. C. Chase.

Town Auditors—George A. Brown, Noel Coggeshall and William F. Peckham.

Surveyor of Land—George A. Brown.

Surveyors of Highways—1, Charles S. Brown; 2, Clark B. Congdon; 3, Joseph L. Chase; 4, Nathaniel B. Brown, who received — votes against William Clarence Peckham, who received — votes; 5, John Spooner; 6, Elisha C. Peckham; 7, Melville Bull.

Commissioner on the Stone Bridge at Howland's Ferry—Melville Bull.

Committee in charge of Middletown Cemetery—Charles Peckham, 2d, William Smith and Charles H. Ward. $150 was appropriated for the care and improvement of said Cemetery.

The resolution passed last November appropriating $2500 for the improvement of Second and First Beach avenue was amended by striking out the word "widen" so that the appropriation will be available without the condition annexed last November that this avenue should be widened, as well as requiring a contribution of $2500 from persons specially benefitted by this contemplated improvement. Julien T. Davies, Esq., of New York, was present in Town Meeting and stated that the amount to be contributed by such persons was nearly all pledged.

It was voted to allow 20 cents per hour for labor performed in repairing and constructing highways and in removing snow therefrom.

The Town Treasurer was authorized to hire money to an amount not exceeding $10,000.00 including that already hired.

The rate of town tax was fixed at 45 cents and the rate of road tax at 12 cents on each $100 of the taxable property.

$1000 was appropriated towards the support of the public schools.

The committee on building Town Hall submitted their final report which was received and said committee discharged. The report shows the committee have kept within the appropriations made to their order and that of money placed at their disposal there remains the sum of $230.64.

A resolution was passed appropriating $200 for the securing of gravel for the public highways to be paid out under the direction of the Town Council who are to cause such gravel to be equitably apportioned among the several Road Districts.

SCHOOL MEETING.— The annual meeting of the qualified electors of School District No. 1, of this Town (the Oliphant) will be held in the schoolhouse of said District on this Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

PORTSMOUTH.

It commenced snowing on Friday of last week and continued through Saturday, on which day it was the most severe of any the past winter, being accompanied with a high wind, piling the snow in huge drifts, requiring the shoveling out of the roads on Sunday.

Mr. George N. Dennis lost a mare on Friday of last week, from colic, it being sick only about three hours. She had been a faithful horse for about thirty years and did farm labor on Thursday.

Mr. Daniel T. Church, of Tiverton, has purchased the greater portion of the farm belonging to the late Abner Chase; the remainder was purchased by the Hon. William L. Sisson, of this town.

We are always glad to know of any of our Portsmouth boys obtaining good situations. We understand that Mr. Herbert Allen, having passed a satisfactory examination on points essential for a competent railroad man, has had the offer of a good position on a railroad in New Jersey, in which his uncle is a prominent official. We wish him success in his new undertaking.

At the annual town meeting of the electors of this town, holden in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the following elections were effected for the ensuing year:

Senator—William L. Sisson.
Representative—John F. Chase.
Moderator—Joseph G. Dennis.
Town Clerk—Philip B. Chase.
Town Council—1 Stephen A. Watson; 2 Fillmore Coggeshall; 3 Robert D. Hall; 4 Edward Almy; 5 Henry Anthony.
Justices of the Peace—Asa B. Anthony, Joseph Coggeshall, John Roberts and George A. Tucker.
Commissioner of Asylum—Edward Almy.
Town Treasurer—Edward R. Anthony.
Collector of Taxes—Edward R. Anthony.
Town Auditors—George N. Dennis, Constant C. Chase and Oscar C. Manchester.
Town Sergeant—George S. Sherman.
Assessors of Taxes—Charles C. Slocum, Geo. B. Coggeshall, Charles Carr, Robert D. Hall, Benj. S. Anthony, Thomas L. Albro and Philip B. Chase.
Surveyors of Highways—District No. 1, Hon. Wm. L. Sisson; 2, Wm. B. Mott; 3, Wm. H. Gardner; 4, Wm. W. Anthony; 5, Charles A. Chase; 6, Benj. S. Anthony; 7, George R. Hicks; 8, Edwin Slocum; 9, Charles H. Dyer; 10, Asa Cory; 11, Cornelius S. Greene; 12, Josiah C. Gifford; 13; Wm. M. Sisson; 14, Hon. John F. Chase.
Auctioneers—Jonathan A. Sisson, Stephen A. Watson, E. F. Anthony, Joseph G. Dennis, Parker L. Thurston and Lorenzo D. Tallman.
Town Constables—Nelson H. Russell and John S. Freeborn.
Pound Keeper—John B. Corbell.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—George S. Sherman.
Overseers of the Poor—The Town Council.
Field Drivers—David S. Hedly, Samuel Sisson and Pierce A. Fallkiller.
Special Constables—Wm. Field, Chas. Carr and Wm. T. Harvey.
Surveyors of Land—Joseph Coggeshall, Edward T. Cory and John H. Cross.
School Committee—For three years, Dr. Benjamin Greene, Mrs. Alfred H. Borden and Mrs. Charles C. Slocum.
Fence Viewers—Joseph Coggeshall, Albert Sisson and John H. Cross.

It was voted that the Commissioners of Asylum be paid the sum of $25.

The Town Treasurer's salary shall be $50.

The Collector of Taxes $100.

The following taxes were voted; a highway tax of 8 cents and a town tax of 50 cents on each and every $100 of the rateable property of the town.

The sum of $2800, was appropriated for the use of the public schools.

The sum of $25, was voted as the salary of Assessors of Taxes.

The sum of $25, was voted as the salary of school committee, and the clerk of said committee to have an additional $26.

George R. Hicks was appointed a committee to transfer the treasurer's books from the present Treasurer's office to that of the new one.

Asa B. Anthony, Alfred G. Sisson and Henry C. Anthony were appointed a committee to examine and enquire into the merits of the best Road Machines and to purchase such an one as they deem best, at the expense of the town.

Voted, that the Town Treasurer be authorized to hire a sum, for the use of the town, not to exceed $2500, before the assessment of taxes.

Voted, that the Town Council use such measures as may be necessary, to prevent the importation of swill into this town, in such a manner, as to become a nuisance.

Voted, that Jonathan A. Sisson, Wm. Borden, 2d, and J. Henry Stoddard be paid the sum of $100 as compensation for their services as Commissioners on the Stone Bridge road.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted

Resolved That this town desires to express its hearty appreciation of the services of J. Henry Stoddard, Esq., for the able, efficient and courteous manner, in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Town Council and Court of Probate, of this town.

Resolved That this town desires to express its hearty appreciation of the services of Edward F. Dyer, who for so many years has so ably discharged the duties of Town Treasurer.

The vote on the Constitutional Amendment, was.

Approved 79. Reject 122.

JAMESTOWN.

Mrs. D. Otis Clarke has moved from her winter residence, on Ferry road, to her summer boarding-house, on the Ferry meadows, which she is now putting in order for the season of 1887.

The following-named town officers were elected Wednesday: Moderator—Benjamin E. Hull; Town Clerk—John E. Watson; Wardens of the Peace—Elijah Anthony, Thomas Carr Watson and John E. Watson; Town Council—Thomas Carr Watson, Benjamin E. Hull and Elijah Anthony; Treasurer—Thomas H. Clarke; Town Sergeant—Robert E. Sherman; Assessors of Taxes—Thomas G. Carr, John M. Doughlass and George C. Carr; Fence Viewers—Gideon Lathan, Peleg P. Brown and John E. Brayman; Corder of Wood—Isaac B. Briggs; Collector of Taxes—William A. Barber; Overseer of Poor—Isaac B. Briggs; Auctioneers—Elijah Anthony, Peleg P. Brown and John W. Potter; Pound Keeper—George W. Carr; School Committee—Thomas H. Clarke, Thomas G. Carr and Alvin H. Peckham; Town Committee for Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company—George C. Carr, Thomas Carr Watson and Isaac B. Briggs; Commissioners of Highways—Benjamin E. Hull, John E. Brayman and George W. Peckham; Sexton—David T. Briggs; Town Auditors—John J. Watson and George C. Carr; Superintendent of Public Schools—Thomas H. Clarke. The salary of the town Sergeant was fixed at $50 per year, and the seaweed privilege was sold to David T. Briggs on the ocean side for $85.25, and to Thomas Clarke on the bay side for $14 for one year. Eight hundred and one dollars and eight cents was voted for the payment of the State tax, $750 for the sinking fund, $485 for the public schools and $1200 for the improvement of the highways. A tax of 40 cents on every $100 of property valuation for the political year was voted, and the district school system was abolished.

We have a stock of the finest ball programmes, wedding invitations, tickets, etc., that were ever manufactured. Call at the MERCURY office and see them.

Election To-day

(SATURDAY.)

The following ticket is endorsed by the Republicans, Prohibitionists and Independents:

FOR SENATOR,

Thos. Coggeshall.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

1. Wm. C. Townsend.

3. Wm. P. Sheffield, Jr.

4. Wm. B. Franklin.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Administrator on the estate of EMILY E. TASCO or TASKER, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

MAHLON VAN HORNE,
Administrator.
Newport, April 9, 1887.

CHERRY, EBONY, WALNUT, ASH.

—AND—

BRASS CURTAIN POLES

IN ANY DESIRED LENGTH,

FROM 29c. UP.

A good 5-foot pole, all complete, with Brass Trimmings, 10 Rings, Ends and Brackets, for 29c. Others for

49, 59, 95c., $1.23 up.

Look them over before you buy. These are all fresh goods and finished in the very best manner.

CHERRY, OLD * OAK

—AND—

EBONY TRIPOD TABLES,

BRASS TOP.

The latest novelty. These are the same tables that were advertised so extensively by such Houses as R. H. WHITE, and JORDAN & MARSH, of Boston, during the Holiday season at $1.00. We have them

FOR 95c.

FOR 95c.

FOR 95c.

The very best value ever offered by any dealer in New England, and none like them in the city. Only at

A. C. LANDERS'

COVELL'S BLOCK,

167

THAMES ST.

New Advertisements.

Japanese Wedding.

The Onward Society of the Thames Street M. E. Church will hold an entertainment at

Odd Fellows' Hall, Monday Evening, April 18th.

A novel feature of the entertainment will be the witnessing of the rehearsal of a Japanese wedding according to the usages of that country. This ceremony occupies 30 to 40 minutes. The company consists of the bride and groom, their parents, 8 bridesmaids and the officiating personage, all dressed in full Japanese bridal costumes.

NOT A WORD IS SPOKEN DURING THE ENTIRE CEREMONY.

Music and refreshments after the wedding. This entertainment has been given by or under the auspices of eight of the different churches in Providence with pleasing success.

ADMISSION - - - 20c.
Children - - - - 10c.

A genuine Japanese Cup and Saucer. Including cup of tea or coffee, 15c.

75 HORSES

—AT—

Auction,

SATURDAY, APRIL 16,

at 10 o'clock A. M. rain or shine,

—by—

J. H. ROWLEY & BROS.,

Cor. Dean & Washington Sts., Providence, R. I.

Among the stock are 25 good Canada chunks, 4 or 5 pairs of gentlemen's fine driving horses, several fast-stepping pacers, 4 or 5 pairs of heavy draft horses from 2600 to 2800 pounds, nice family carriage horses, saddle horses, 3 ponies well broken for ladies or children, also 25 second hand horses for farm use.

We have on hand 100 horses which will be sold at private sale at reasonable prices. Anyone wanting a horse will do well to examine this stock before the sale. 4-9-1t

H. W. LADD & CO.

Spring Specialties

—IN OUR—

Underwear and Hosiery Departments.

UNDERWEAR.

We have placed on our counters 50 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Silk Undervests at $2 each.

The lot contains all the leading shades. Such an unusual bargain can last but a few days.

Also 50 doz. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests in all colors, at the low price of $1 each.

These goods present a bargain that cannot last many days. An early inspection will be to the customer's advantage.

HOSIERY SPECIAL.

Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose at 30c. a pair; the regular price has been 62c.

H. W. LADD & CO.,

213 and 215 Westminster Street,

Providence, R. I.

UPHOLSTERING LATEST PATTERNS

Furniture and Mattresses Jobbing kinds attended lowest

Repaired Upholstered. Made over, of all promptly to at prices.

UPHOLSTERING * GOODS

Now is to have Furniture and as I full line Upholstering Curtains of all Furniture which I am selling at a low price. Call your time your Repaired Re-covered, have a of Goods, kinds, and Trimmings, and examine at

H. J. JONES, 14 and 16 Mill Street.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 4, A. D. 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Henry A. Clark, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of *WILLIAM A. CLARKE*, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to said Henry A. Clarke and Dumont Clarke, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 25th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
4-9 Probate Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of FANNIE E. SOUTHWICK, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

NANCY M. SOUTHWICK,
Newport, March 26, 1887. Guardian.

New Advertisements.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 4, A. D. 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing, of Mary F. Peckham, of Newport, Guardian of the persons and estates of *Adelaide S. Peckham, Edward S. Peckham, and Harold A. Peckham*, of said Newport, minors, presented this day, praying for leave to sell at private sale the interests of her said wards in certain real estate situated in said Newport, and particularly described in said petition for a better and more advantageous investment.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 25th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
4-9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 4, A. D. 1887.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Administrator on the estate of *GIDEON ANTHONY*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded:

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
4-9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 28, A. D. 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing, of Eliza L. Edgar and Herman LeRoy Edgar, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament with codicils thereto of *WILLIAM EDGAR*, late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to them, the Executors named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 16th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
4-2 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 28, 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of William Patton, of Alameda in the State of California, Guardian of the estate in Rhode Island of *William Patton, Jr. and Clarence A. Patton*, minors, of said Alameda, praying for leave to sell at private sale for a better investment the interest of said minors in certain real estate in said Newport, particularly described in said petition.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
4-2 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 21, 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of *ELIZABETH C. ANTHONY*, presented this day, representing that she now resides in Newport, she is a minor over the age of 14 years, to wit, of the age of 17 years; that she has chosen John H. Crosby, Jr., of said Newport, to be her guardian; and praying this Court to approve of the said guardian so chosen by her:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 11th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
3-26 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 21, A. D. 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Joshua Sayer, presented this day, praying that William H. Spooner, of Bristol, R. I., or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of *ISAAC S. SAYER*, of full age, of said Newport, represented to be a person of unsound mind who from want of discretion in managing his estate is likely to bring himself to want.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 11th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
3-26 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 21st, A. D. 1887.

GEORGE A. BROWN, Administrator on the estate of *PARDON BROWN*, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his third and final account with said estate for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 18th day of April, next, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
3-26 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 21, A. D. 1887.

JOHN MAGUIRE, Administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed on the estate of *JOHN C. BARKER*, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his sixth account with said estate, for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 18th day April of next, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock A. M. and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
3-26 Probate Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Administratrix on the estate of LYMAN R. BLACKMAN, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to her.

MARY C. BLACKMAN,
Administratrix.
Newport, April 2, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Probate, of the town of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of JOSIAH S. PECKHAM, late of said Middletown, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

ABRAHAM PECKHAM,
3-26 Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of Newport, Executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE MAURAN GIBBS, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

OLIVER WOLCOTT GIBBS,
Newport, March 26, 1886. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of AMELIA B. TILLEY, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

THOMAS A. LAWTON,
Newport, March 26, 1887. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to and having demands against the estate of JACOB MOTT, late of the town of Portsmouth and State of R. I., deceased, will present the same for settlement at 31 Bedford street, Fall River, Mass., on or before the 30th day of April, 1887, by order of the undersigned.

BENJAMIN MOTT,
EDWARD A. MOTT, } Executors.
Fall River, March 18, 1887. 3-26-4w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been duly qualified by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., as Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN MANCHESTER, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, respectfully request all persons having claims against the estate of said John Manchester, to present them, and those indebted to make payment to us.

JOHN H. MANCHESTER,
WILLIAM HENRY GIFFORD, } Executors.